THE

BIOGRAPHICAL MIRROUR,

OR,

CONNOISEUR'S REPERTORY;

COMPRIZING A SERIES OF ANCIENT AND MODERN

ENGLISH PORTRAITS,

OF

EMINENT AND DISTINGUISHED PERSONS, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;

TO BE

FAITHFULLY AND ELEGANTLY ENGRAVED,

FROM

ORIGINAL PICTURES OR DRAWINGS,

WHICH HAVE HITHERTO NOT BEEN ENGRAVED, OR SO IMPERFECTLY COPIED, AS NOT TO EXHIBIT A TRUE AND CORRECT RESEMBLANCE OF THE ORIGINALS.

PUBLISHED BY E. AND S. HARDING, FLEET-STREET.

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LONDON:

Published by S. and E. HARDING, Pall-Mall.

1795.

CMC
MVSEVM
BRITANNICVM

THE Work, of which the firſt part is now preſented to the publick, is intended to conſiſt of three volumes, each containing fifty engraved portraits: but each of theſe volumes, being wholly unconnected with the others, is in fact a complete work.

A ſeries of engravings adapted equally to all the editions of our great dramatick Poet, which were publiſhed ſome time ſince by Meſſrs. Harding, and have met with very general approbation, gave riſe to the BIOGRAPHICAL MIRROUR. Mr. Harding, while he was employed in copying ſuch of the portraits of the principal characters in Shakſpeare's Hiſtorical Plays as he could diſcover, having been honoured by the poſſeſſors of ſome of the moſt valuable collections in England with permiſſion to make drawings of ſeveral very curious and intereſting portraits of celebrated perſons not connected with that poet's dramas, thought he ſhould do an acceptable ſervice to the Connoiſſeur and the Antiquary, by giving thoſe periſhable materials a more permanent form, and furniſhing the publick with engravings from them, executed with fidelity and elegance.

Though our principal object has been to ſtore our REPERTORY with engraved portraits of diſtinguiſhed perſons of various deſcriptions, from original pictures or drawings from which no engravings have hitherto been made, we have in a very few inſtances copied ſome curious prints, which from their extreme rarity are either unattainable, or not to be purchaſed but at an enormous price.

To the Noblemen and Gentlemen who in the moſt liberal manner have aſſiſted this work with the uſe of original pictures and drawings, and with ſome biographical anecdotes, which have greatly added to its value,

the Proprietors return their ſincere thanks; and a ſecond volume being now in conſiderable forwardneſs, they hope for a continuance of their favours; and ſhall be extremely obliged by any notices of original portraits or drawings hitherto unengraved, which, if acceſſible, will be copied with the utmoſt care and exactneſs.

PALL MALL, MAY 1, 1795.

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S Harding. del et Sculp.

RICHARD CROMWELL

LORD PROTECTOR.

From a Miniature by Cooper. in the Collection of the Right Honourable the Earl of Orford. at Strawberry Hill.

London Pub. March 7, 1792. by S Harding N°. 132. Fleet Street.

MEMOIRS
OF
RICHARD CROMWELL.

RICHARD CROMWELL, Lord Protector, was the eldeſt ſurviving ſon of the Protector, OLIVER; he was born at Huntingdon, October 4th, 1626, and baptized the 19th following at the church of St. John in the ſame town. After he had received the rudiments of his education, he was ſent for the completion thereof to Felſted, in Eſſex; under the inſpection of Mr. John Bourchier, his maternal uncle, at that time reſident there. In the 21ſt year of his age, May 27th, 1647, he was admitted to the Society of Lincoln's-inn; but applied himſelf very little, if at all, to the ſtudy of the law: addicting himſelf ſolely to the purſuits of pleaſure. The difference between this amiably-inglorious perſon, and his renowned, but wicked father, was remarkable even in the outſet of his life; for, while the latter was canting, praying, and bravely fighting for a throne, the ſon maintained his loyalty, conſorting conſtantly with the royaliſts; and, though unable to aſſiſt his unfortunate Sovereign, he publickly drank his health, and wiſhed ſucceſs to attend his arms: ſo far, indeed, did he carry his attachment to the hapleſs victim, as, when he was condemned to be beheaded, to throw himſelf at the feet of his ſtern father, and, in vain, implore that he would ſave his ſacred life.* After the death of Charles he married Dorothy, eldeſt daughter of Richard Major, of Hurſley, in the county of Hants, Eſq. Receiving a conſiderable fortune with this lady, and being diſguſted with the ſcene of blood ſo lately acted in London, he retired into the country, where he enjoyed many years of domeſtic happineſs; to which, and his beloved rural ſports, he entirely devoted himſelf: nor did he here relinquiſh his loyal principles; profeſſing the ſame affection for his exiled prince, as he had bor'n to the murdered monarch; and embracing every opportunity of ſerving ſuch adherents to the royal cauſe as ſtood in need of his friendſhip and protection. From this ſtate of innocence, ſo congenial to his diſpoſition, he was ſeduced on the elevation of his father to the protectorate; being made firſt lord of trade and navigation, November 11th, 1655: in Auguſt of the following year he was returned one of the county members for Hants; on the protector's reſignation of the chancellorſhip of Ox-

* Vide Noble's Memoirs of the Protectorate Houſe of Cromwell.

ford, July 3d, 1657, Richard was, the 18th following, elected his ſucceſſor, and at the ſame time created maſter of arts. He was ſoon after ſworn a privy-counſellor, then made a colonel in the army, and not long afterwards ſet at the head of the new-made houſe of lords, by the title of the right honourable the lord Richard, eldeſt ſon of his ſerene highneſs the lord protector. This gradation, it is not unlikely, ſuggeſted ideas in Richard beyond the ſimple delights of hawking and hunting; and, however averſe he might have been from the means by which his father acquired his power, he ſhewed no reluctance in becoming his ſucceſſor: he was, accordingly, on Oliver's demiſe, declared protector. This dignity he poſſeſſed not quite eight months, having neither the policy or cruelty of his father; refuſing to ſacrifice an individual at the altar of ambition. To encourage his reſignation of the protectorate, the parliament promiſed much, but performed little for his future comfort in private life; and he became, like the ſecond Charles, a needy fugitive in various parts of Europe.

After many viciſſitudes, about the year 1680, he returned to England, and ſettled at Cheſhunt, where he had an eſtate; here he lived many years incog. known, excepting to his intimate friends, only by the name of Clark. At a very advanced age he was neceſſitated to appear in a court of juſtice on a ſuit unjuſtly inſtituted againſt him by his daughters, to diſpoſſeſs him of his eſtate; when the judge, reſpecting his former dignity and preſent diſtreſs, which his venerable aſpect rendered in the higheſt degree affecting, ordered a chair to be brought into court, intreating him to be both covered and ſeated; and, ſeverely reprobating his unfeeling daughters, confirmed him in the poſſeſſion of what they were endeavouring to deprive him of.

He was ſo hale and hearty at fourſcore years of age as to be able to gallop his horſe for many miles together; and, the natural conſequence of a well-ſpent life, he died in peace with all mankind, not excepting his litigious daughters; to whom, at his departure for a better world, he ſaid, *Live in love, I am going to the God of love!* He deceaſed July 13th 1712, aged nearly 86 years. His father left behind him the character of *a great man*; Richard Cromwell, however heroes and ſtateſmen may contemn him, left a more eſtimable character; that of *a good man!*



S Harding Del. T Nugent Sculp.

ANNE STANHOPE DUTCHESS of SOMERSET.

WIDOW of the PROTECTOR.

From an original Picture by S.r Antonio More.

in the Collection of the Right Honourable the Earl of Orford at Strawbery Hill.

London, Pub. March 1. 1792 by E Harding, Fleet Street.

MEMOIRS

OF

ANNE, DUCHESS OF SOMERSET.

ANNE, DUCHESS OF SOMERSET, ſecond wife to the great protector, Edward Seymour, duke of Somerſet, was daughter to Sir Edward Stanhope, of Sudbury, in Suffolk, and of Rampton, in the county of Nottingham, knight; her mother, to whom ſhe was heir, was Elizabeth, ſiſter to John Bouchier, earl of Bath, and great grand-daughter of William Bouchier, earl of Ewe, in Normandy, by Anne, his wife, daughter and ſole heir of Thomas of Woodſtock, duke of Glouceſter, ſeventh and youngeſt ſon of Edward III.

On the death of Henry VIII. her huſband, then earl of Hertford, and chamberlain, was appointed, by will of the deceaſed monarch, one of the regency during the minority of Edward VI. to whom he was maternal uncle; he was by the members of the regency choſen protector; and ſoon afterwards was created duke of Somerſet, mareſchal, and lord treaſurer: he next procured a patent from the young king, by which he was conſtituted protector with full regal power.

Lord Thomas Seymour, of Sudley, and admiral, brother to the protector, was created a baron; but, perceiving the great preference ſhewn to Somerſet by Edward, he conceived a hatred againſt the duke; and fomented a faction which divided the court and kingdom.

Somerſet, after his expedition againſt the Scots, to enforce the deſired union of his nephew with the young Scottiſh queen, Mary, obtained another patent from Edward, appointing him to ſit on a throne, being a ſtool or bench at the right hand of the king.

Lord Seymour, arrogant, aſſuming, implacable, and of inſatiable ambition, of ſuperior capacity to the protector, but not poſſeſſing in the ſame degree, the confidence and regard of the people, by his flattery and addreſs prevailed on the Scottiſh queen dowager to marry him immediately after the deceaſe of her huſband. This circumſtance gave great umbrage to the ducheſs of Somerſet; ſhe not brooking that, while her huſband was virtually king, ſhe ſhould be obliged to yield precedence to his brother's wife: ſhe therefore uſed all her influence, which was exceſſive, with the protector, to widen the breach already ſubſiſting between him and lord Seymour.

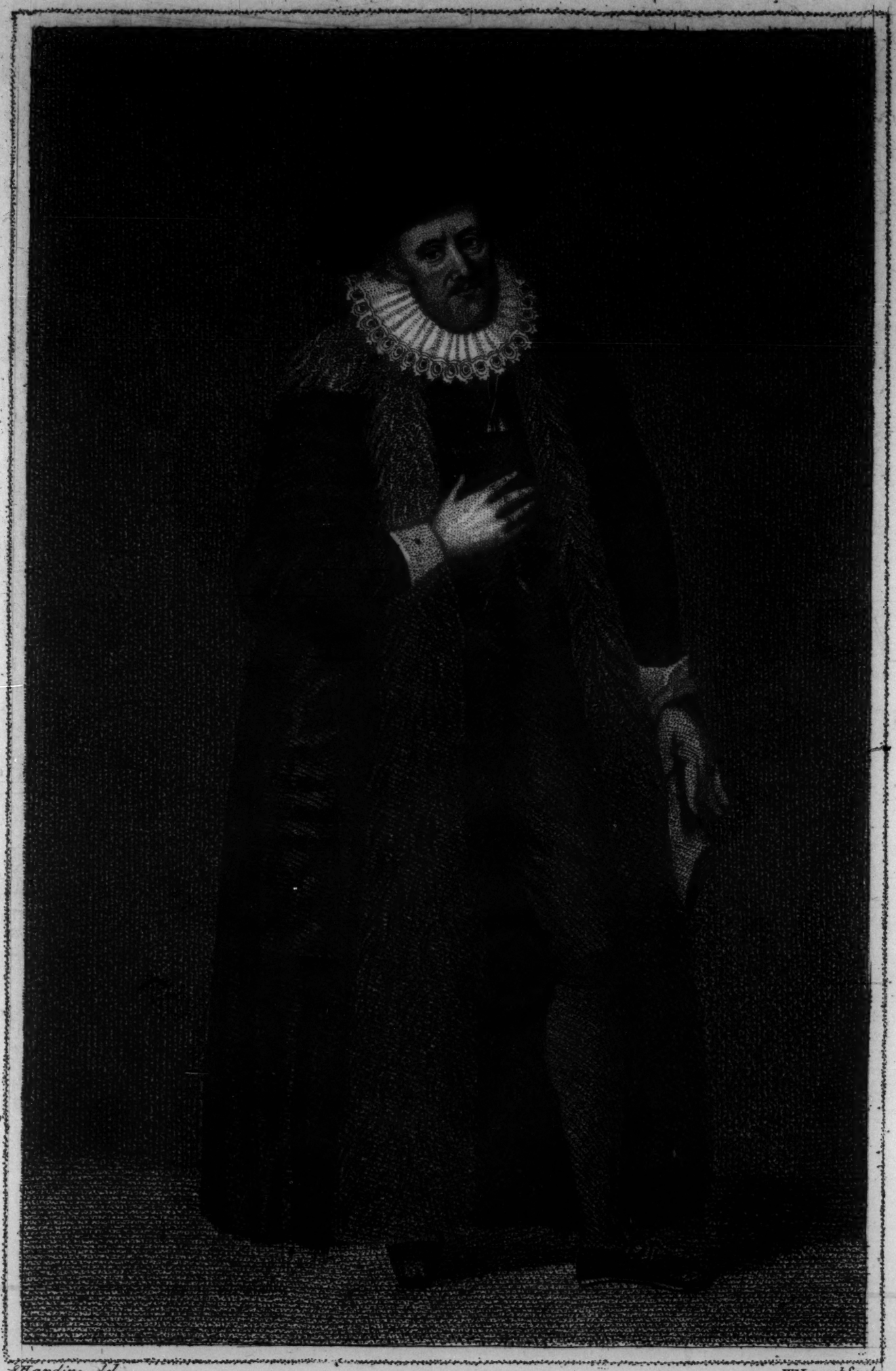
During theſe bickerings the queen dowager died in child-bed, and lord Seymour addreſſed the princeſs Elizabeth; but, in conſequence of his endeavours to ſubvert the protector's authority, he was committed to the Tower, and beheaded on Tower-hill; the warrant for his death having been ſigned by his brother.

The protector himſelf being at length, through various diſſatisfactions, obliged to reſign his office, was, through the machinations of the duke of Northumberland, committed to the Tower, October 16th, 1551, and alſo beheaded on Tower-hill, January 22d, 1552.

The day following his impriſonment, his ducheſs was committed to the ſame place; where ſhe remained till ſhe was releaſed by queen Mary, Auguſt 3d, 1553.

There is nothing particular recorded of this lady, excepting her diſcontent on account of lord Seymour's marriage; from which it may be inferred, that ſhe poſſeſſed a ſufficient portion of pride: ſhe bore the protector three ſons, and ſix daughters; the three elder of which daughters, Anne, Margaret, and Jane, were celebrated by Thuanus, for the compoſition of one hundred and ſixty verſes in couplets, on the death of Margaret, conſort of Henry de Albert, king of Navarre, and ſiſter of Francis I. of France.

The ſame hiſtorian deſcribes them as worthy of immortal fame for their noble birth, elegance of wit, extraordinary learning, and rare probity of manners. Their mother, Anne, ducheſs of Somerſet, after her deliverance from confinement, married Francis Newdigate, Eſq. She died April 16th, 1587, and was buried in Weſtminſter Abbey.



S Harding del.

T Nugent Sculp

EDWARD ALLEYN.

Founder of Dulwich College.

From the Original at Dulwich.

Pub March 1, 1792, by E Harding Fleet Street.

MEMOIRS
OF
EDWARD ALLEYN.

EDWARD ALLEYN was one of the earlieſt of our celebrated Engliſh Comedians, having attained the ſummit of his profeſſion before the year 1592, when the famous poet, Chriſtopher Marlow, died; in whoſe play of *The Jew of Malta*, Heywood informs us that "the part of the Jew "[Barabas] was performed by *ſo inimitable an actor* as Mr. Alleyn;" and in the prologue, at the revival of this play at the Cock-pit, after Alleyn's death, he ſays:

"We know not how our play may paſs this ſtage,
"But by the beſt of poets* in that age,
"The Malta Jew had being, and was made;
"And he, then by *the beſt of actors*† play'd.
"In Hero and Leander one did gain
"A laſting memory; in Tamerlane,
"This Jew, with others many, th' other won
"The attribute of *peerleſs*; being a man
"Whom we may rank with (doing no one wrong)
"Proteus for ſhapes, and Roſcius for a tongue:
"So could he ſpeak, ſo vary."

The character of Barabas, the Jew of Malta, is a capital one; and to have gained the addition of *peerleſs* by the performance of it, the actor muſt have been gifted with ſuper-eminent powers.—Ben Jonſon, who was ſeldom laviſh of his praiſes, thus ſpeaks of Alleyn, in his 89th epigram.

"If Rome ſo great, and in her wiſeſt age,
"Fear'd not to boaſt the glories of her ſtage,
"As ſkilful Roſcius, and grave Æſop, men,
"Yet crown'd with honours, as with riches then;
"Who had no leſs a trumpet of their name
"Than Cicero, whoſe ev'ry breath was fame:
"How can ſo great example die in me,
"That, Allen, I ſhould pauſe to publiſh thee?
"Who both their graces in thyſelf haſt more
"Outſtript, than they did all that went before:
"And preſent worth in all doſt ſo contract,
"As others ſpeak, but only thou doſt act.
"Wear this renown, 'Tis juſt, that who did give
"So many poets life, by one ſhould live."

* Marlow.
† Alleyn.

From

From a memorandum in his own hand-writing now extant, it appears, that Alleyn was born September 1, 1566, near Devonſhire-Houſe, in the pariſh of St. Botolph, without Biſhopſgate; he muſt therefore have applied himſelf very early to the Drama, to have reached the degree of perfection aſcribed to him before Marlow's death: poſſibly he was, like Field, Pavy, &c. trained to it from his childhood. That he had a fine perſon, and an expreſſive countenance, his portrait, ſtill exiſting, evinces; the other neceſſary endowments of genius, voice, feeling, &c. we may conclude him to have been poſſeſſed of from the following extract. In ſome MSS. of the Lord Keeper Puckering, in the Harleian Library, a writer of that age, ſpeaking of Alleyn about the period of his zenith, ſays, that "he had then ſo captivated the town, and ſo monopolized the favour of his audience by thoſe agreeable varieties he could ſo readily command, in his voice, countenance, and geſture; and ſo judiciouſly adapt to the characters he played, as even to animate the moſt lifeleſs compoſitions, and ſo highly improve them, that he wholly engaged thoſe who heard and ſaw him, from conſidering the propriety of the ſentiments he pronounced, or of the parts he perſonated; and all the defects of the poet were either beautified, palliated, or atoned for, by the perfections of the player." But the higheſt praiſe due to this great and good man is, that having acquired a very conſiderable property by his acting; the profits of his theatre, called The Fortune, in Whitecroſs-ſtreet; his poſt of Keeper of the King's Wild Beaſts, or Maſter of the Royal Bear-Garden; together with the dowry of two wives; he appropriated nearly the whole of it to the building and endowment of a college, at Dulwich, called *The College of God's Gift*; of which munificence the following pious memorial, in his own hand-writing, was found among his papers. "May 26, 1620, my wife and I acknowledged the fine at the Common-Pleas bar, of all our lands to the college: bleſſed be God, that hath given us life to do it." Heywood, in his *Actors Vindication*, commending many deceaſed players, concludes thus: "Among ſo many dead let me not forget the moſt worthy, famous Mr. Edward Allen, who in his life time erected a colledge at Dulledge for Poor People, and for Education of Youth: When this Colledge was finiſht, this famous man was ſo equally mingled with humility and charity, that he became his own penſioner; humbly ſubmitting himſelf to that proportion of diet and cloathes, which he had beſtowed on others." He died November 25, 1626, in the ſixty-firſt year of his age; and was interred in the chapel of his own college.

The concluſion to be drawn from the life of this admirable actor and excellent man is, that, however narrow-minded and bigotted perſons may have endeavoured to degrade the ſtage in the eyes of the ignorant; prudence, integrity, benevolence, and piety, are as compatible with the profeſſion of a player, as with any other rank or degree in life whatever.



S.Harding Del & Sculp.

Sr, CHRISTOPHER WRAY. KNt,

Lord Chief Justice of England.

1582. Aged 59.

From an Original Portrait in the Possession of Sr Cecil Wray Bart.

Pub. March 25. 1792. by S. Harding N.º 132. Fleet Street.

MEMOIRS
OF
SIR CHRISTOPHER WRAY.

SIR CHRISTOPHER WRAY, Knt. (as the Baronetages inform us) was born at Bedal, in Yorkſhire, in 1523. He received his academical education at Magdalen College, in Cambridge, and was from thence removed to Lincoln's Inn, where he became eminent in the profeſſion and practice of the law, and was made Queen's Serjeant in 1566.

He ſucceſſively repreſented the boroughs of Boroughbridge, Great Grimſby, and Luggerſhall, and was choſen Speaker of the Houſe of Commons in the Parliament called in 1571. He was ſoon after advanced to be a Juſtice of the Court of Common Pleas, and was in 1574 conſtituted Lord Chief Juſtice of England. He, with the other Judges, ſettled the form of the commiſſion of the peace as it continues, with very little alteration, to this day. He preſided as Lord Privy Seal at the trial of Secretary Daviſon, and although he concurred in the ſentence of the Court of Star-Chamber, yet he thought him a proper object for the Queen's clemency, and was inſtrumental in obtaining a mitigation of his fine. He poſſeſſed a clear diſcerning judgment, ſet off by a free and graceful elocution to charm and command his audience; none more tender to the poor, nor more ſtern to the rich.* The Æra when he preſided in Weſtminſter-Hall was remarkable for the integrity and uprightneſs of the Judges. Queen Elizabeth, who knew when and where to beſtow her favors, gave him part of the profits of a coinage, to build his houſe at Glentworth, in Lincolnſhire.

He had acquired a conſiderable landed property, as appears by the inquiſition taken after his death. For the preſervation of an eſtate, he uſed to ſay, four things were neceſſary. To underſtand it—not to ſpend till it comes—to keep old ſervants—to have a quarterly audit.*

His benefactions to Magdalen College, in Cambridge, were conſiderable. In 1587 he gave the impropriate parſonage of Grainthorpe, in Lincolnſhire, for the maintenance of two fellows and ſix ſcholars; two years afterwards he built an addition of twelve chambers to the college, and by will left twenty nobles out of his manor of Newbal, in Lincolnſhire, for the ſupport of one fellow. In gratitude for theſe benefactions, the Reverend William Bywater, Fellow of Magdalen, on the Wray Foundation, preſented to the college, in 1788, a portrait of Sir Chriſtopher Wray, copied by

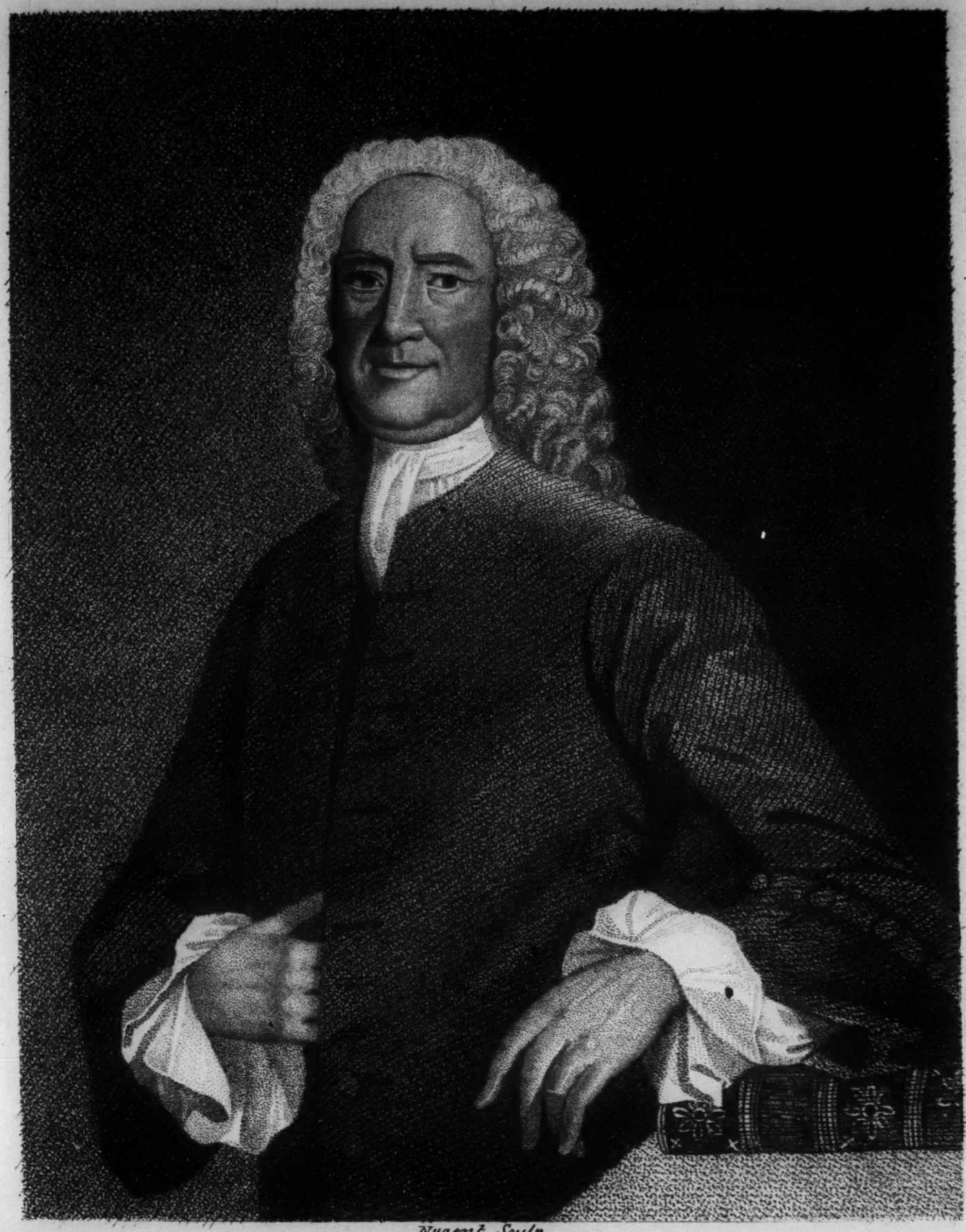
* Lloyd's Worthies, 8vo.

Freeman from the original painted in 1582, and now in the poſſeſſion of his deſcendant Sir Cecil Wray, Bart.

He married Anne, the daughter of Nicholas Girlington of Normanby, county York, who, following the example of her huſband, gave to Magdalen College, in the year 1591, an eſtate at Satfleet Haven, in Lincolnſhire, for the maintenance of two ſcholars. Her daughter Frances, Counteſs of Warwick, inheriting the pious diſpoſitions of her anceſtors, gave likewiſe to the ſame College, in 1624, an eſtate at Aukborough, in Lincolnſhire, to found One Fellowſhip and Two Scholarſhips, and books to the College Library of the value of Forty Pounds.

In the church of Glentworth is a monument, with the buſt of the Chief Juſtice in his robes, and the following inſcription.

Capital Juſticiar'
Angliæ
Quiſquis es, ô Hoſpes, manes reverere ſepultos;
Qui jacet hîc noſtri Gloria juris erat.
Chriſtopherus Wraius re juſtus, nomine *verus*,
Quiq; piè micuit cognitione, fide.
En fuit, en non eſt; rapidum rotat omnia cœlum,
Heu moritur nobis, ipſe ſibi ſupereſt!
Terram terra petit, cinerem cines, ætheraq; æther;
Spiritus ætherei poſſidet aſtra poli.
Obiit die ſeptimo Maii
Anno Domini 1591
et R. Elizabet
reg. 34.



Nugent Sculp.

HOPTON HAYNES ESQ^r.

From an Original Picture by Highmore. in the Possession of the Revd Dr Disney

Pub. May. 19. 1792. by E Harding Fleet Street

MEMOIRS

OF

HOPTON HAYNES, Esq.

ASSAY MASTER OF THE MINT,

Ob. Nov. 18, 1749. Æt. 77.

FROM AN ORIGINAL PAINTING IN THE POSSESSION OF THE REV. DR. DISNEY.

HOPTON HAYNES, Esq. was born 1672. He was engaged upwards of fifty years in the mint, and during more than half that time was *King's Assay-Master*.

His first appointment was probably to the office of *Weigher* and *Teller*, and commenced so early as 1696, the year when Sir Isaac Newton became *Warden*. In three years, Sir Isaac was made *Master of the Mint*, in which place he continued to the time of his death, in 1727.

It has been presumed, upon good authority, that much intercourse and a good understanding subsisted between Sir Isaac Newton and Mr. Haynes, as well from their common attention to the scriptures, and to the liberty of each man judging for himself in matters of religion, as from their connection in the same public office.

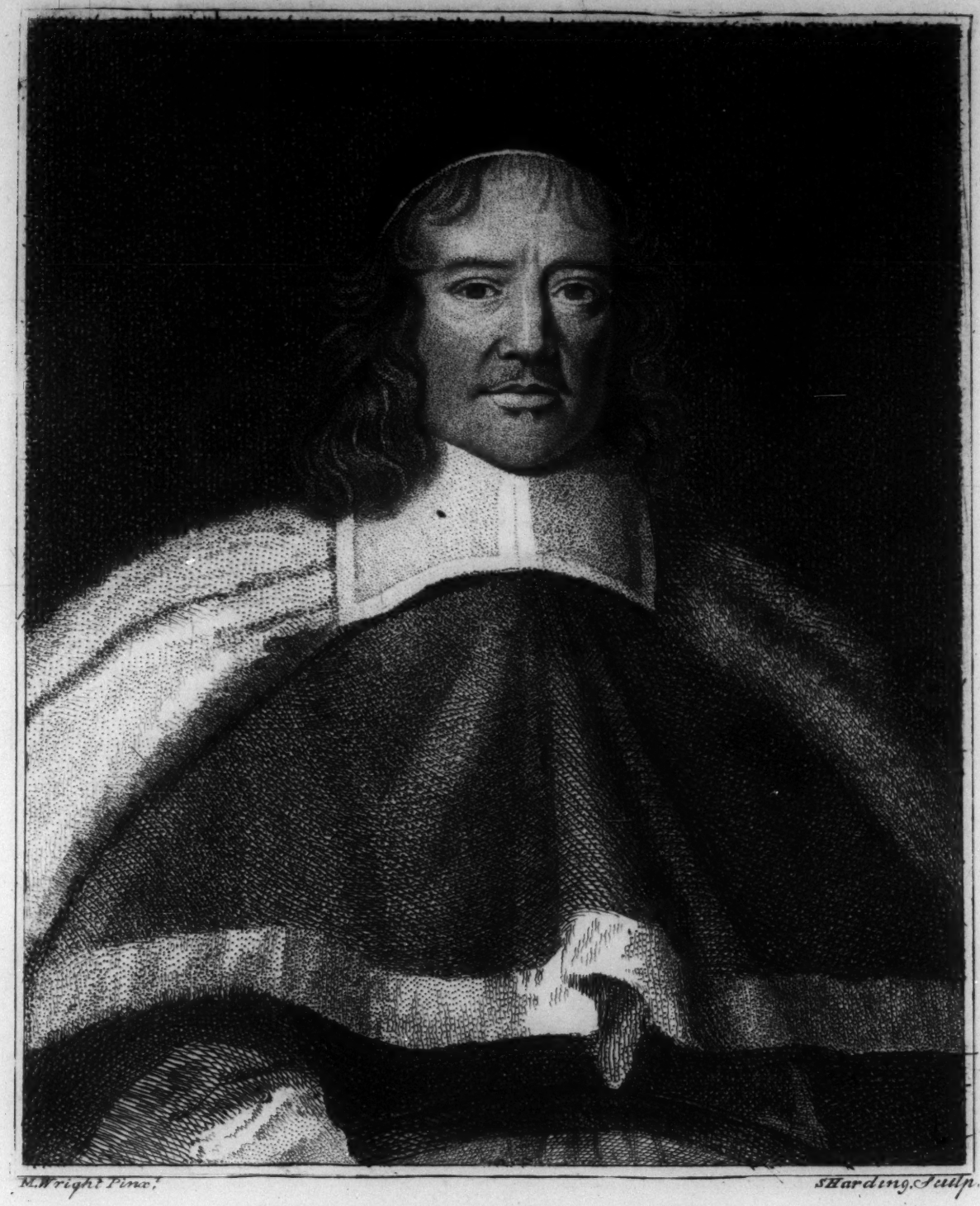
The publication which has given deserved celebrity to the learning and piety of Mr. Haynes, is entitled, "The scripture account of the attri-"butes and worship of God: and of the character and offices of Jesus "Christ." The first edition of this work was said, in the title page, to be written by "A candid enquirer after truth;" and was printed in 1750. It was in the press at the time of the author's death, November 18th, 1749; and has been reprinted so lately as 1790.*

The editor of the former edition of this work, gives the following faithful account of his author: "Mr. Haynes," says he, "was a gen-"tleman of great worth and considerable learning; a pious and good "man, who was desirous of worshipping God and forming his religious "notions according to the instructions of divine wisdom. Accordingly, he

* Printed for J. Johnson, St. Paul's Church-Yard, London.

" ſpent a number of years *in examining the ſacred writings of the old and* " *new Teſtament, with the utmoſt deſire and moſt ardent prayer, that he* " *might be rightly informed in the trueſt ſenſe of the holy authors of thoſe* " *divine books.* He was zealouſly attached to truth, and the honour of " God: and theſe he endeavoured to promote, to the very utmoſt of his " power."

Mr. Haynes's " moſt ardent wiſh," as he expreſſed himſelf a few days before his death, to his friend, the editor, was, that " his book might " have the ſame good effect upon the well-diſpoſed minds of the preſent " learned and inquiſitive age, as it had upon himſelf."



M.Wright Pinx.t S.Harding Sculp.

SIR CHRISTOPHER TURNOR KNT.

a Baron of the Exchequer 1660. Obt. 1675.

From the original Picture in Guildhall.

London Pub May 1. 1792. by E Harding Fleet Street

MEMOIRS
OF
SIR CHRISTOPHER TURNOR.

SIR Chriſtopher Turnor, Knight, (deſcended from the Turnors of Haverhill, in Suffolk)* was born at Milton-Ernys, in Bedfordſhire, December 3, 1607. After his ſchool education was completed, he was admitted July 4, 1623,† of Emanuel College, in Cambridge, where his name is recorded amongſt the benefactors towards rebuilding the College chapel :† from thence he was removed to the Middle Temple, June 27, 1626,‡ and was called to the Bar, November 22, 1633, with the celebrated Earl of Clarendon, who was of that ſociety.‡

The ſubſequent times of anarchy and confuſion occaſioned many lawyers to lay aſide the gown, and take up the ſword, which it ſeems he did in ſupport of the crown ;§ he became, however, a Bencher of the Middle Temple, November 24, 1654,‡ and was of conſiderable eminence in his profeſſion, as appears by his name being inſerted in the liſt of learned counſel prefixed to Siderfin's Reports.

At the reſtoration it was determined he ſhould be raiſed to the Bench ; he was therefore firſt made Serjeant at Law, and afterwards conſtituted a Baron of the Exchequer, July 7, 1660, and had the honor of Knighthood conferred upon him the 16th of the ſame month.‖ In October following, he ſat upon the trial of the Regicides, and was on February 8, 1660, appointed with Lord Chief Baron Hale, Baron Atkyns and others, a Commiſſioner for diſcharging, ſettling, and recovering the arrears of exciſe due to the King.**

His extreme caution in the execution of his office, in matters of life and death, was manifeſt at the Lent aſſizes at Glouceſter, in 1661, where he refuſed to try the *Perrys* for murder, becauſe the body was not found. Theſe unfortunate perſons were (at the next aſſizes) tried and executed for the murder of a perſon who was then alive !†† In the winter of 1663, he was appointed with Judge Kelynge and Judge Archer to hold a ſpecial commiſſion at York, for the trial of the inſurgents in that county, who had conſpired to levy war againſt the King.‡‡

After the fire of London in 1666, Judge Turnor with his contemporaries Kelynge, Bridgeman, Hale, &c. made an offer of their ſervices to ſettle

* Ped. in Col. Arm. † Col. Reg. ‡ Reg. Mid. Temp. § Commons Journals, II. 995.
‖ Le Neve's Cat. of Knts. MS. ** Court Regiſter. †† Harl. Miſcellany, III. 519.
‡‡ Kelynge's Reports.

the differences which might ariſe between landlord and tenant in rebuilding the city; in conſequence of which a court of judicature was eſtabliſhed, enabling any three or more of the Judges to hear and *finally* determine ſuch differences, in a ſummary way of proceeding; which they effected by ſuch wiſe rules, as to prevent the endleſs train of vexatious law-ſuits, which might have enſued, and proved little leſs chargeable than the fire itſelf. In gratitude for ſuch ſignal ſervices, the portraits of theſe eminent men were placed by the city in their Guildhall.*

Sir Bartholomew Shower, in his Vindication of the Magiſtracy and Government of England, characterizes the years 1571 and 1662 as remarkable for the learning and integrity of the Judges. This publication already affords an example in each of thoſe periods, in the characters of Lord C. J. Wray† and Judge Turnor. The latter inherited the poſſeſſions of his family at Milton-Ernys, and dying in 1675, aged 68, was buried there, and a handſome monument was erected to his memory.

P. M. S.

"Of Chriſtopher Turnor, Eſq. who married Iſabella, the daughter and coheir of Sir Walter Hearnyſt, Knight, and Edmund his ſon married one of the daughters of Thomas Eſtwick, Eſq. and Chriſtopher his ſon married Helena, the daughter of Thomas Sams, Eſq. and Sir Chriſtopher his ſon, one of the Barons of the Exchequer, who married Joice, the daughter of Thomas Warwick, Eſq. and died May 19th, 1675."

"Erected by Sir Edmund Turnor (of Stoke-Rochford Co. Lincoln) Knight, youngeſt ſon of the ſaid Chriſtopher and Helena his wife."

Dame Joice Turnor, his relict and coheir of her brother Sir Philip Warwick, died in 1707, aged 101,‡ leaving four ſons, whoſe iſſue are now extinct: and one daughter married to James Maſter, of Eaſt-Langden, in Kent, Eſq. from whom the families of Byng and Pocock are deſcended.

* Brief Memoirs of the Judges in Guildhall, ſold by White, Holborn.

† Biog. Mirror, p. 6. ‡ Le Neve's Fun. Mon. Obit. 1707.



S Harding Del et Sculp.

RICHARD TARLTON.

From a drawing of the same Size in the Pepysian Library at Magdalen College Cambridge.

Pub. April. 16. 1792. by S. Harding Fleet Street.

MEMOIRS
OF
TARLTON.

RICHARD TARLTON, or TARLETON, was the earlieſt Engliſh comedian of great celebrity: he was born at Condover, in the county of Salop; but when, or at what period he commenced actor, is unknown. He was brought to London and introduced to Court by a ſervant of Robert, Earl of Leiceſter, who found him in a field, keeping his father's ſwine; where being highly pleaſed, ſays Fuller, with his happy *unhappy* anſwers, he took him under his patronage.

In 1583 Queen Elizabeth, at the ſuit of Sir Francis Walſingham, conſtituted twelve players, who were ſworn her ſervants, allowing them wages and liveries as grooms of the chamber, (a cuſtom which laſted till Colley Cibber's time), one of whom was Tarlton.

Heywood, in his *Apology for Actors*, ſays, "Here I muſt needs remember *Tarleton*, in his time gratious with the Queene his Soveraigne, and "in the People's generall applauſe." And Howes, the editor of Stow's Chronicle, ſays therein, "Among theſe twelve players were two rare "men, viz. Thomas Wilſon, for a quicke, delicate, refined, extemporall "wit; and Richard Tarleton, for a wondrous plentifull, pleaſant, extemporall wit, was the wonder of his tyme. He was ſo beloved that men "uſe his picture for their ſignes." Fuller aſſerts, that "when queen "Elizabeth was ſerious (I dare not ſay ſullen) and out of good humour, "he could undumpiſh her at his pleaſure. Her higheſt favourites would "in ſome caſes go to Tarlton before they would go to the queen, and he "was their uſher to prepare their advantageous acceſs unto her. In a "word, he told the queen more of her faults than moſt of her chaplains, "and cured her melancholy better than all her phyſicians."

Sir Richard Baker, in his *Theatrum Redivivum*, ſpeaking of *Prynne*, ſays, "let him try it when he will, and come upon the *Stage* himſelf, with "all the ſcurrility of the Wife of *Bath*, with all the ribaldry of *Poggius*, "or *Boccace*, yet I dare affirm, he ſhall never give that contentment to "Beholders, as honeſt *Tarlton* did, though he ſaid never a word." Implying, that the very aſpect of Tarlton delighted the ſpectators before he uttered a ſyllable; and in his Chronicle, Sir Richard, after giving due praiſe to Allen and Burbage, adds, "and to make their Comedies complete, "Richard Tarleton, who for the Part called the Clownes Part, never had "his match, never will have."

Dr. Cave, *De Politica*, Oxf. 1588, 4to. ſays, "Ariſtoteles ſuum "Theodoretum laudavit quendam peritum tragaediarum actorem, Cicero "ſuum Roſcium, nos Angli *Tarletonum* in cujus voce & vultu omnes jo- "coſi affectus, in cujus cerebroſo capite lepidæ facetiæ habitant." Fuller ſays, "much of his merriment lay in his very looks and actions, accord- "ing to the epitaph written upon him:

"*Hic ſitus eſt cujus poterat vox, actio, vultus,*
"*Ex Heraclito reddere Democritum.*

" Indeed the ſelf-ſame words ſpoken by another, would hardly move a " merry man to ſmile, which uttered by him would force a ſad ſoul to " laughter."

That he poſſeſſed the *Vis Comica* in a ſuper-eminent degree, the following epigram aſſures us:

" As *Tarlton* when his head was onely ſeene,
" The Tire-houſe-doore, and Tapiſtrie betweene,
" Set all the mulltitude in ſuch a laughter,
" They could not hold for ſcarſe an houre after,
" So (Sir) I ſet you (as I promis'd) forth,
" That all the world may wonder at your worth."

PEACHAM's *Thalia's Banquet*, 8vo. 1620.

An inſtance of his humour off the ſtage is recorded in " *The Abortive* " *of an Idle Houre*." 4to. 1620.

" Croſſe me not Liza, ne'ther be ſo perte,
" For if thou do'ſt, I'll fit upon thy ſkerte."

" Tarlton cut off all his ſkirts, becauſe none ſhould fit upon them."

He for ſome time kept an ordinary in Paternoſter-Row, and then the ſign of the Tabor, a tavern in Grace-church-ſtreet, where he was choſen ſcavenger, but was often complained of by the ward for neglect: he laid the blame on the raker, and he again on his horſe, who being blooded and drenched the preceding day, could not be worked: then, ſays Tarlton, the horſe muſt ſuffer; ſo he ſent him to the Compter, and when the raker had done his work, ſent him to pay the fees and redeem his horſe. Another ſtory is told of him, that having run up a large ſcore at an ale-houſe, in Sandwich, he made his boy accuſe him for a ſeminary prieſt. The officers came and ſeized him in his chamber on his knees, croſſing himſelf; ſo they paid his reckoning, with the charges of his journey, and he got clear to London. When they brought him before the Recorder Fleetwood, he knew him, and not only diſcharged him, but entertained him very courteouſly.

In a very rare old pamphlet, entitled *Kind-Heartes Dreame*, by Henry Chettle, 4to. no date, but publiſhed in Dec. 1592, he is thus deſcribed. " The next, by his ſute of ruſſet, his buttoned cap, his taber, his ſtanding " on the toe, and other tricks, I knew to be either the body or reſem- " blance of Tarlton, who living, for his pleaſant conceits was of all men " liked, and dying, for mirth left not his like."

In 1611 a book was publiſhed in 4to. called *Tarlton's Jeaſts*, wherein are ſpecimens of the *extempore* wit, ſo pleaſing to our anceſtors, of which the following is one.

As he was performing ſome part at the Bull at Biſhopſgate-ſtreet, where the Queen's players oftentimes played, a fellow in the gallery threw an apple at him, which hit him on the cheek; he immediately took up the apple, and advancing to the audience, addreſſed them in theſe lines:

" Gentlemen, this fellow, with his face of mapple,*
" Inſtead of a pippin hath thrown me an apple;
" But as for an apple he hath caſt a crab,
" So inſtead of an honeſt woman God hath ſent him a drab."

* i. e. rough and carbuncled.

The

The people, ſays the relater, laughed heartily, for the fellow had a quean to his wife.

Tarlton's wife (whoſe name was Kate) is ſaid to have been unfaithful to him: being with her in a ſtorm, on his paſſage from Southampton, and every man compelled to throw all his baggage over-board, he offered to throw his wife over; but the other paſſengers prevented him.

So great was his privilege with, and power over the audience, that he would enter between the acts, nay ſometimes between the ſcenes, on the ſtage, and excite merriment by any ſpecies of buffoonry that occurred to him; as in this whimſical inſtance.

" At the Bull at Biſhopſgate was a play of *Henry the Vth*, [the per-
" formance which preceded Shakſpeare's,] and becauſe *he* was abſent that
" ſhould take the blow, Tarlton himſelfe, ever forward to pleaſe, tooke
" upon him to play the ſame judge, beſides his own part of the clowne;
" and Knel, then playing Henry the Fifth, hit Tarlton a ſound box in-
" deed, which made the people laugh the more, becauſe it was he: but
" anon the judge goes in, and immediately Tarlton, in his clownes cloaths,
" comes out, and aſks the actors, *What news?* O, ſaith one, had'ſt thou
" been here, thou ſhouldeſt have ſeen Prince Henry hit the judge a terrible
" box on the eare. What, man, ſaid Tarlton, ſtrike a Judge! It is true,
" i'faith, ſaid the other. No other like, ſaid Tarlton, and it could not but
" be terrible to the Judge, when the report ſo terrifies me, that methinks
" the blowe remains ſtill on my cheeke, that it burns again. The people
" laught at this mightily, and to this day I have heard it commended for
" rare; but no marvell, for he had many of theſe. But I would ſee *our*
" *clownes in theſe days* doe the like. No, I warrant ye; and yet they
" thinke well of themſelves too."

After the play was finiſhed, *themes* were given to him by ſome of the audience, which, to their great entertainment, he would deſcant upon; in his "*jeaſts*" we find the following:

" I remember I was once at a play in the country, where, as Tarlton's
" uſe was, the play being done, every one ſo pleaſed threw up his theame;
" amongſt all the reſt one was read to this effect, word by word:

Tarlton, I am one of thy friends, and none of thy foes,
Then I pr'ythee tell me how thou cam'ſt by thy flat noſe?

To which he gave an extempore reply in ſome lines of looſe verſe, the point of which may be conceived from the latter part of this anecdote, in the ſame book:

" There was one Bankes in the time of Tarlton, who ſerved the Earl
" of Eſſex, and had a horſe of ſtrange qualities; and being at the Croſs-
" keyes, in Gracious-ſtreete, getting money with him, as he was mightily
" reſorted to, Tarlton then (with his fellowes) playing at the Bull by, came
" into the Croſs-keyes, amongſt many people to ſee faſhions: which Bankes
" perceiving, to make the people laugh, ſaies, *Signior*, to his horſe, *go, fetch*
" *me the verieſt foole in the company.* The jade comes immediately, and with
" his mouth drawes Tarlton forth. Tarlton, with merry words, ſaid nothing
" but *God-a-mercy, horſe.* In the end Tarlton, ſeeing the people laugh
" ſo, was angry inwardly, and ſaid, *Sir, had I a power of your horſe, as*

" *you*

" *you have, I would do more than that. Whate'er it be*, ſaid Bankes, to " pleaſe him, *I will charge him to do it.* Then, ſaies Tarlton, *charge him* " *to bring me the veryeſt whoremaſter in the company. He ſhall*, ſaies Bankes. " *Signior*, ſaies he, *bring Maſter Tarlton the veryeſt whoremaſter in the com-* " *pany.* The horſe leads his maſter to him. Then *God-a-mercy, horſe,* " indeed, ſaies Tarlton. The people had much ado to keep peace: but " Bankes and Tarlton had like to have ſquared, and the horſe by, to give " aime. But ever after it was a by word thorow London, *God-a-mercy,* " *horſe!* and is to this day."

It is elſewhere related, that the flatneſs of his noſe was occaſioned by his interpoſing between ſome bears and dogs; which, he uſed to ſay, did not ſo much affect him, but that he could ſmell an honeſt man from a knave.

Ben Jonſon, in *The Induction* to his comedy of *Bartholomew Fair*, makes the ſtage-keeper ſpeak thus of him:

" I kept the ſtage in Maſter Tarlton's time, I thank my ſtars. Ho! " an' that man had liv'd to have play'd in Bartholomew Fair, you ſhould " ha' ſeen him ha' come in, and ha' been cozened i' the cloth-quarter, ſo " finely!"

He was author of a dramatic piece, the ſcheme or plan only of which is now remaining, called, THE SEVEN DEADLY SINS. Gabriel Harvey, in his *Foure Letters*, &c. 4to. 1592, ſtiles it a " *famous play*;" he alſo adds, " which moſt deadly, but moſt lively playe, I might have ſeene in " London; and was very gently invited thereunto at Oxford by Tarlton " himſelfe."

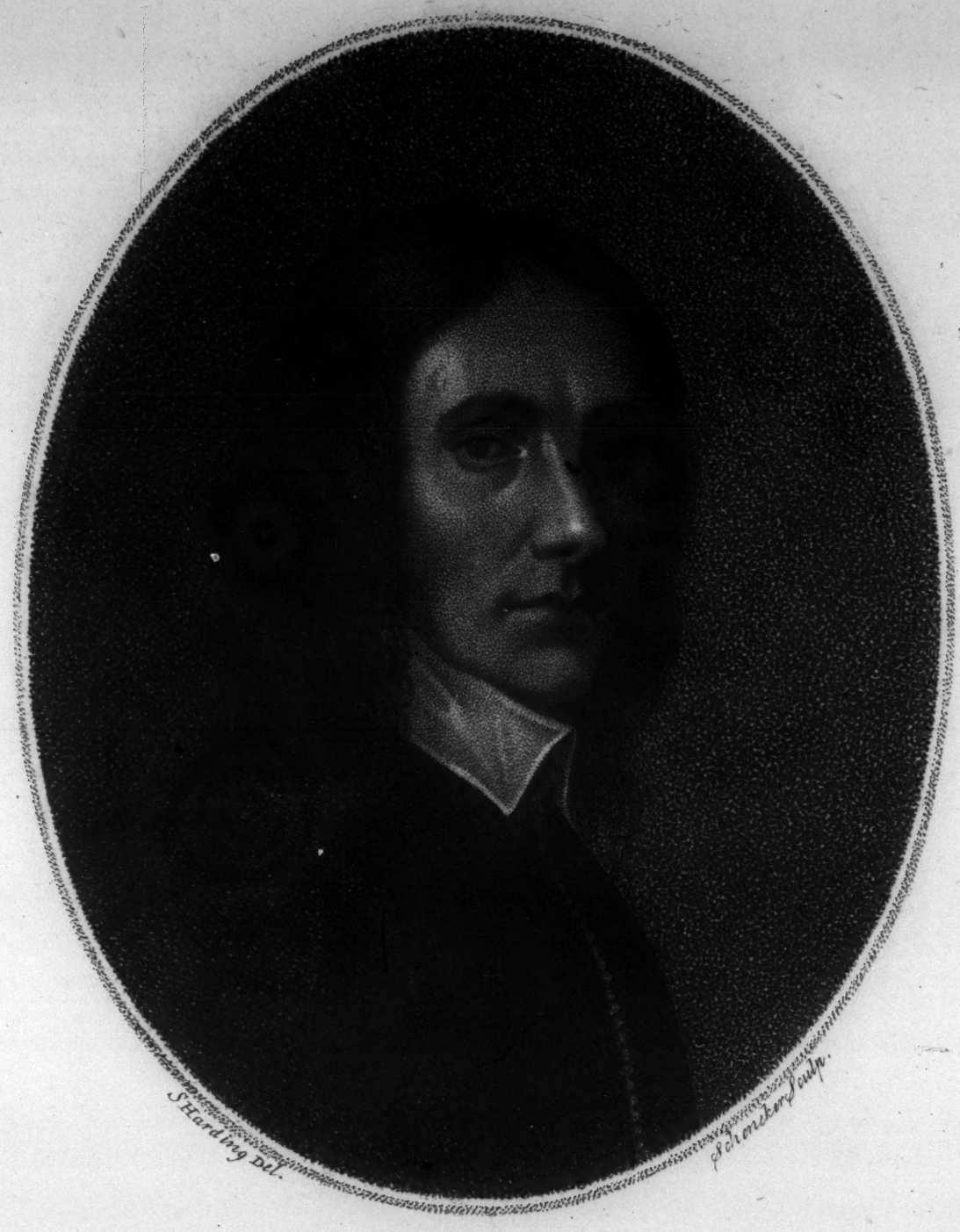
After an eccentric and too free life, he died a penitent in 1588, and was buried in St. Leonard's, Shoreditch, September the third of that year, as appears by the pariſh regiſter. About this period were licenſed, as we learn from the entries in the books of the Stationers' Company, " A ſorowfull " newe ſonnette, intitled Tarlton's Recantation upon this theame, gyven " him by a gent at the Bel Savage without Ludgate (nowe or els never), " beinge the laſte theme he ſonge;" and " Tarlton's repentance or his " farewell to his friends in his ſicknes a little before his death, &c."

In *Wit's Bedlam*, 8vo. 1617, is the following epitaph,

" ON TARLTON.

" Here within this ſullen Earth
" Lies *Dick Tarlton*, Lord of Mirth;
" Who in his Grave ſtill, laughing, gapes,
" Syth all *Clownes* ſince have beene his Apes:
" Earſt he of Clownes to learne ſtill ſought;
" But now they learn of him they taught.
" By Art far paſt the Principall,
" The *Counterfet* is, ſo, worth all."

The orthography and phraſeology of theſe anecdotes will, no doubt, appear uncouth; and ſome of Tarlton's jokes, witticiſms, and mummeries, flat and inſipid to the modern reader and auditor: but it muſt be remembered that, when this celebrated *Buffo* flouriſhed, Humour was but an embrio; which Shakſpeare afterwards gave birth to, and Jonſon reared to maturity.



JOHN OLDHAM.

From an Original Picture by Dobson.

in the Collection of the Right Hon. the Earl of Orford. at Strawberry Hill.

Published May 19. 1792. by F. Harding Fleet Street.

MEMOIRS
OF
MR. JOHN OLDHAM.

JOHN OLDHAM, the delight of his witty contemporaries, who ſtiled him *The Darling of the Muſes*, was born Auguſt 9, 1653, at Shipton, near Tedbury, in Glouceſterſhire, where his father, John Oldham, was a non-conformiſt miniſter; his grandfather was alſo a John Oldham, and rector of Nun-Eaton, in the ſame county. Oldham, the perſon now treated of, after having received the rudiments of his education, was ſent to Edmund-Hall, in Oxford; where he was ſoon diſcovered to have a taſte for poetry: nor was he long a ſtudent before great proofs appeared of his proficiency in Latin and Greek.

He took the degree of Bachelor of Arts in May, 1674, but, at the requeſt of his father, he left the College, much againſt his own inclination, before he had compleated the degree by determination.

The death of his beloved friend Mr. Charles Morwent, the following year, rendering his home comfortleſs, he accepted of an invitation to Croydon in Surrey, to officiate as uſher of the charity-ſchool there: here it was that the Earls of Rocheſter and Dorſet, Sir Charles Sedley, with other witty and literary characters of that age, having accidentally ſeen ſome of his poems in manuſcript, paid an elegant tribute to obſcure merit, by a familiar viſit to him. As Oldham had no previous intimation of this honour, it was productive of a whimſical miſtake; the ſervant, ſent with a verbal meſſage to our humble poet, delivering it to the maſter of the ſchool inſtead of the uſher, the pedagogue, unconſcious of his own dulneſs, or the genius of his aſſiſtant, arrogated to himſelf the invitation of theſe men of rank, and repaired to the appointment. The meeting between him and the wits may be better conceived than deſcribed; after mutual embarraſſment, and ſome laughter, it ended with a candid confeſſion on the maſter's part, that he was incompetent to their converſation, and on their's that the invitation was not intended for him, but for Mr. Oldham, his ſprightly uſher; who ſoon arrived, and, by the charms of his unpremeditated ſallies, confirmed them in the opinion they had already conceived of him from his writings. To this interview was our poet indebted for his introduction to the moſt celebrated wits of the time, and for the friendſhip and patronage of many perſons of the firſt diſtinction. Among other advantages which he derived from theſe connections, may be particularized his becoming tutor to the grand-ſons of Sir Edward Thurland, a Judge, near Reigate, in Surrey; and afterwards to the ſon of Sir William Hicks, who reſided near the metropolis.

By the advice of Dr. Richard Lower, an eminent phyſician, he applied himſelf to the ſtudy of phyſic, in which he made a tolerable progreſs; but his attachment to the Muſes prevented his deriving any ſolid advantage from his medical acquiſitions.

He was ſtrongly preſſed by his pupil, Mr. Hicks, to accompany him to Italy, which he politely, but imprudently, declined doing; being ambitious of diſplaying his poetical talents in London, and not chuſing to forego the ſociety of Lord Rocheſter, Mr. Dryden, and other votaries of

Bacchus, Venus, and Apollo; with whom he now lived upon the moſt intimate terms. He was alſo highly careſſed by William, Earl of Kingſton, who propoſed making him his domeſtick chaplain; which office, from an idea of illiberal treatment ſometimes experienced by gentlemen in that ſituation, he thankfully refuſed to accept. Lord Kingſton, nevertheleſs, took him under his protection; and he lived with that nobleman in the moſt perfect harmony, eſteem, and friendſhip, at Holme-Pierpoint in Nottinghamſhire; where he died of the ſmall pox, December 9, 1683, in the 31ſt year of his age. His laſt funeral rites were paid him by his noble patron, the Earl of Kingſton; who alſo cauſed an elegant monument to be erected to his memory, bearing this inſcription:

M. S.
Joh. Oldhami Poetæ
Quo nemo ſacro furore plenior,
Nemo rebus ſublimior,
Autverbis feliciùs audax;
Cujus famam omni ævo
Propria ſatis conſecrabunt carmina.
Quem inter primos Honoratiſſimi *Gulielmi* Comitis
De *Kingſton* Patroni ſui amplexus, *Variolis* correptum,
Hue nimis immatura mors rapuit,
Et in Cœleſtem tranſtulit chorum.
Natus apud *Shipton* in agro *Gloceſtrenſi*,
In aula *Sti. Edmundi* graduatus.
Obiit die *Decembris* nono,
Anno Dom. 1683. Ætatis 30.

The poems of John Oldham are ſo well known, and their reputation ſo firmly eſtabliſhed, that enumeration of, or panegyric on them, are alike unneceſſary: that he poſſeſſed a verſatility of talent, the ſlighteſt inſpection of his writings will ſhew, but ſatire was his darling theme; in which he ranks with Donne and Churchill: Dryden lamented his being "too little "and too lately known" to him; and Waller paid the following tribute to his memory at Wilton, the year after his deceaſe.

HAIL, gen'rous Poet, whom great *Wilmot* lov'd,
Whoſe ſteady friendſhip gentle *Dorſet* prov'd;
Whom *Sedley* courted, *Dryden* deign'd to praiſe,
Whom *Burnet* call'd the luſtre of his days;
Whom *Kingſton* honour'd, and his mind preferr'd,
And with the Worthies of his race interr'd.
Thou who gave one green ſprig to matchleſs *Ben*,
And *Homer* made indebted to thy pen!
Shew'd *Horace* with that judgment which he ſung,
And *Ovid*'s love flow'd mended from thy tongue:
So ſoft you tun'd the rural *Maro*'s lays,
That *Amaryllis* muſt have deign'd to praiſe:
Thou did'ſt not catch alone the fire and rage
Of *Juvenal*, to grace thy nervous page,
But turn'd it looſe to ſcourge a frantic age.
And yet in all ſuch gentle manners ſhone,
That modeſt Virtue claim'd thee for her own;
How old in Virtue, yet how young in Time,
Oh! had'ſt thou liv'd the ſteep of life to climb,
Fame had exalted thy immortal verſe,
For worlds to honour, and thy praiſe rehearſe!
Free in expreſſion, and in knowledge deep;
No lazy ſmoothneſs lull'd thy thoughts to ſleep!
No leaden numbers floated down thy ſtream
Of *Helicon*, but with a furious theme,
And rapid Verſe, bore flimſy Rhime before,
And drove corrected Dulneſs from the ſhore;
So keen in Satire, and ſo clear in Wit,
Kings might be proud to own what *Oldham* writ.



Shenker Sculp.

Pub June 12. 1792. by E. Harding Fleet Street.

SIR WILLIAM MAINWARING K.T.

From the Original in the Possession of the Rev.d George Isaac Foley, of Ash, in Hampshire.

MEMOIRS

OF

SIR WILLIAM MAINWARING, of Weſt-Cheſter, KNT.

Ob. Oct. 1645.

SIR WILLIAM MAINWARING was of the Mainwarings of Pever in Cheſhire, a family whoſe male line is ſo truly ancient and honourable in that county, as Camden and others witneſs, that the lordſhip of PEVER was, with fifteen others, granted by the Conqueror to their anceſtor Ralph; and his deſcendant, Sir Ralph Mainwaring, Knt. was Juſtice of Cheſter, temp. Rich. I. and married Amicia, daughter and coheir of Hugh Keveliok, Earl Palatine of that county. Sir Randle Mainwaring, of Over-Pever, Knt. Treaſurer of Ireland, 9 Eliz. 1567, who died 27 May, 1612, 10 Jam. left four ſurviving ſons; Sir Randle, the eldeſt, was anceſtor of the preſent Sir Henry Mainwaring, of Pever, Bart. Sir Philip, the youngeſt, was the famous Secretary of Ireland to the Earl of Strafford, 1638, and well known by his portrait in the ſame picture with that celebrated nobleman: Edmund Mainwaring was ſecond ſon; he was educated at All Soul's college, Oxford; took the degree of L. L. B. there 1605;* became a Civilian belonging to the King's Council in the North parts of England; was created L.L.D. at Oxford, Oct. 10, 1629†, and afterwards became Chancellor of Cheſter‡. He was living in 1650, having had iſſue by Jane (Pickering) his wife, Sir William Mainwaring, the ſubject of the preſent article.

This amiable young man, immediately on the breaking out of the Troubles, embraced the cauſe of his royal maſter Charles I. and was, about 1643, appointed Serjeant-Major‡ to Colonel Francis Gamull's regiment, againſt the forces raiſed by Parliament. He married very early in life Heſther, daughter and coheir of Chriſtopher Waſe, of Upper Holloway, in the county of Middleſex, Eſq. of whom more will be ſaid preſently, and to whom he addreſſed, among others, the following curious letter, which has never before been publiſhed.

* Wood's Faſt. I. 248. † Ibid. ‡ Ibid.

" To my truely loveing wiffe Mrs. Heſther Mainwaring, at Hol-
" loway," &c.

Nottingham, Sept. 3, 1642.

" MY SWEETEST, SWEETEST LOVE,

" THIS is the third letter I have addreſſed to thee, having as yet never beene ſo happy as to ſee that name I love beſt in the world, in paper, thy owne. You cannot imagine how much affection I take to my penn and paper, being that it can conteign our hearts, though at diſtance one to another; and truſt me deereſt, if it be poſſible, it may diminiſh my great and conſtant affection to thee, if I faile of hearing from thee by the returne of this poſt. Send your letter to the Poſt houſe in London, and direct it to me, to Mr. Bateman's Houſe, at the Budge-end in Nottingham, and it will be ſure to be with me by Thurſday night.

" Send me word, I pray thee, how you got to Halloway, where you now are, and how you like, and how you have your health, and wheather you doe not thinke of mee and wiſh mee with you, or yourſelf with mee, which I take God to witneſs I doe, forty times I thinke a day, and thinke nothing accrues of happineſs and joy to mee, becauſe I want thee to beare a ſhare with mee.

" Heere I meete with many of my old acquaintance, and with Sam Tuke every hower of a day almoſt: a word hath not paſte betwixte us; ſometimes a leere. Hee is Captaine of a company of Dragounes; his commiſſion ſealed, but he wants money; not of his owne, do not miſtake me; but of the King's, and men and horſe too, for I am told he hath had his commiſſion ſigned theſe three weekes, and hathe not three men nor horſe towards the compleating of his Company, which muſt be an hundred horſe and men; I heare ——— but I will trouble thee nor myſelf noe farther with him.

" I heare much of a PEACE, and accommodation with the Parliament, and I verely beleive all will end in a bonfire. 'Tis now twelve o'clocke, Fryday night, yett the contemplation of the happyneſs I have enjoyed with thy (more than ordinary of thy ſex) ſweete ſelfe, putts mee ſoe farr from ſleepeing, that it is more contente nowe to thinke of thee, and reſt with a ſlumber to thinke and fancy I have thee in my armes, than never ſoe faſt and good a ſleepe to a weary travelling man. What is newes, you

ſhall

ſhall have it to-morrow morneing, being I will goe purpoſely to Courte to inform myſelfe of every particular to acquainte thee, and have ſome hopes when I ſhall ſee thee, the conceit of which is noe little comforte to mee.

"I am very confident we ſhall have PEACE, which God grant. This morneing I am going to Southwell with Sir Paul Neile to his houſe, wheere I ſhall ſtay till Monday. Preſent my humble ſervice to your father and mother, and faile not to let me heare from you, as you love

"Your ever affectionate huſband, till death,

"W. MAINWARING."

Sir William was knighted at Oxford, Jan. 9, 1643, by the deſcription of "Sir William Mainwaring, of Weſt Cheſter." But in theſe unhappy times the fate of this extraordinary youth, (beautiful in his perſon, and as ſweet in his manners, and amiable and affectionate in his private life, as he was brave in his public,) was now approaching. In Oct. 1645, "it "pleaſed God to let him ſuffer his death at the aſſault of Cheſter, where he "ſuffered moſt valiantly, being ſhot on the wall in the inſide of his arm, "and ſo into his body, on Thurſday, and died on Friday, and then much "honoured, and ſo now ſadly lamented by all that loved him.*"

He left iſſue by Heſther, his wife, two daughters, his coheirs; of whom Heſther married Sir Richard Howe, S. P. and ſeems to have been very handſome, by her picture, painted by Sir Peter Lely, now at Mr. Brydges's, at Wootton, in Kent. Judith, the other coheir, was firſt wife of Sir John Buſby of Addington, in the county of Bucks, Knt. concerning which match there is this entry in Kennett's Regiſter, p. 482. "This morning (June "5, 1661) his Majeſty was graciouſly pleaſed in his bed-chamber to confer "the honour of Knighthood on John Buſby, of Addington, in the county "of Bucks, Eſq. which gracious favour had an honourable reflection upon "the memory of that valiant Knight Sir William Mainwaring, ſlain in "the defence of Cheſter, whoſe daughter Sir John married." She died æt. 19, at her father in law, Sir Henry Blount's ſeat, at Tittenhanger, in 1661,† and was buried in the adjoining church of Ridge‡, leaving only one child, who lived to maturity, Heſther, wife of the Honourable Thomas Egerton, of Tatton Park, Cheſhire, (younger ſon of John, ſecond Earl of Bridgewater,) who died about 1685, leaving her ſurviving till 1724, being

* Letter containing the account of his death to his mother in law, printed in *the Topographer* I. 73. where ſee other letters of Sir William, &c.

† Query, the date? ‡ See Chauncy's Hertfordſhire, and Willis's Bucks.

mother

mother by him of 1. John, father of the late Samuel Egerton, of Tatton Park, Eſq. repreſentative in many Parliaments for Cheſhire; who was ſucceeded by his ſiſter's ſon, William Tatton Egerton, Eſq. now of the ſame place: and 2. of William Egerton, L.L.D. Prebendary of Canterbury, &c. who left two coheirs, Charlotte, wife of William Hammond, Eſq, of St. Albans, in Kent, and Jemima, wife of Edward Brydges, Eſq. of Wootton, in the ſame county.

MEMOIRS

OF

HESTHER, WIDOW OF SIR WILLIAM MAINWARING,

Re-married to SIR HENRY BLOUNT, of Tittenhanger, KNT.

THIS Lady, after the death of Sir William Mainwaring, became, in 1647, the wife of Sir Henry Blount*. This ſecond huſband is ſo well known by his Travels to the *Levant*, and other writings, that there is no occaſion to ſay more of him here. He died Oct. 9, 1682. There is a print of him, (I believe ſcarce) by *Logan*, 1679†. By him Lady Blount had iſſue the famous Sir Thomas Pope Blount§, of Tittenhanger, Bart. born at Upper Holloway, Sept. 12, 1649, the Author of the "Cenſura "Authorum," and the celebrated Deiſt Charles Blount§, who is ſuppoſed to have been aſſiſted by his father in his well-known book "The Anima "Mundi.‡" Which latter died 1693.

* See his Life, Biog. Brit. 832. See alſo a letter from her father in law, Dr. Mainwaring, dated May 4, 1650, in The *Topographer*, ut ſupra.

† See Granger, II. 359, 360. ‡ See Wood's Ath. II. 712.

§ For whoſe lives alſo ſee Biogr. Brit. 835, &c.



London Pub. July. 6. 1792. by E. Harding. Scriven sc.

LADY BLOUNT

WIDOW of Sr. WILLIAM MAINWARING.

From the Original in the Poſſeſſion of the Rev. George Tipping of Aſh in Hampſhire.



R. Clamp Sculp.

JOHN HOLLES 1ST EARL of CLARE.

From a Drawing in the Poſſeſſion of [illegible]

Pub. Augt 1. 1792. by E & S Harding, Pall Mall.

MEMOIRS

OF

JOHN HOLLES, First Earl of Clare.

Ob. Oct. 4, 1637.

JOHN HOLLES, firſt Earl of Clare, of whoſe curious character there is ſuch a ſpirited and comprehenſive delineation in "*The Royal and Noble Authors*," was born at Haughton, in Nottinghamſhire, about the 8th year of Queen Elizabeth's reign, being ſon and heir of Denſil Holles, who died 1590, near nine months before his father, who was Sir William Holles, of Haughton, ſecond ſon of Sir William Holles, who died 1542, having been Lord Mayor of London in 31 Hen. VIII. and having raiſed ſuch a fortune, that he not only left his eldeſt ſon an eſtate, which, in the time of Charles I. might be computed worth 10,000l. a year; but alſo to his ſecond ſon 3,000l. a year more.—There is a ſingularly entertaining account of the Holles's in Collins's noble families of Cavendiſh, &c. extracted from the MSS. Memoirs of that very excellent antiquary, Gervaſe Holles, which he drew up for the hiſtory of his own family. From the ſame ſource the following anecdotes of the Earl of Clare will be drawn. At thirteen years of age, he was ſent to Cambridge, where the expectations of abilities which he raiſed were great: thence he went to Gray's Inn, where he ſpent ſome years not fruitleſsly, but in ſuch ſtudies as were neceſſary for the management of his private eſtate, and performance of public offices. Thus accompliſhed he attended the Court, then ſerved in the Netherlands under Sir Francis Vere. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the navy againſt the Spaniſh Armada, 1588, and was then of ſo active a body, that being heavily armed at all pieces, he would eaſily climb to the top of the talleſt ſhip of that fleet. In 1591 he married Anne, daughter of Sir Thomas Stanhope, of Shelford; yet, after this marriage, he made ſeveral ſallies out of the kingdom, and ſpent many years either in travel, or military employment. He had the courage to oppoſe Queen Elizabeth's favourite, Lord Burleigh; and James's minion, the Duke of Buckingham. When the latter Prince "brought with him a crew of neceſſitous and hungry Scots, and "filled every corner of the Court with theſe hungry Blue-Caps,*" he retired in diſguſt into the country. He was a favourite of Henry, Prince of Wales, who made him Comptroller of his Houſehold, 1610, and viſited him at Haughton, where he was entertained ſplendidly for many days. With this Prince's death, his favour at Court again vaniſhed; and three years after he was brought before the Star Chamber for private conferences with Garnet and Jervis, the Jeſuits, and impriſoned; from which confinement he bought himſelf out at once into a Peerage, by a preſent of 10,000l. to Buckingham, and afterwards obtained the Earldom of Clare for 5,000l. more, though that

* Gervaſe Holles, Coll. Nob. Fam. p. 84.

title had been juſt before declared by the Court lawyers to be peculiar to the blood Royal; ſuch was the extraordinary conduct of that Court. From this period he continued to oppoſe Buckingham, and act with the ſame patriotiſm in Parliament as before. He now diſobliged King Charles, and altogether therefore eſtranging himſelf from the Court, lived in the country, at his manſion at Haughton, and houſe at Nottingham, cheriſhing quiet and contented thoughts in a retired life. He died at his houſe at Nottingham, Oct. 4, 1637, aged 73, and three or four months; of which event he ſeemed to have ſome preſage, for the Sunday before, going from prayers in St. Mary's church, he ſuddenly put his ſtaff upon a particular ſpot, and ſaid "here will "I be buried."

"He was of a gallant preſence, full ſix feet high; ſtrait, and of a ſtrong limb. In his youth he was ſomewhat lean; but in his later days, he grew well in fleſh, though not corpulent; his hair was of a light brown, ſomething towards an auburn; his eyes grey, his ſkin white, and his cheeks roſy; in his face there was a ſtrong mixture of ſeverity and ſweetneſs, and his motion was ſtately befitting ſo great a perſon." A lady told Gervaſe Holles, that "once, when he was a young man, he came to the Earl of Huntingdon's, where he found divers perſons of quality dancing, and he fell into the dance with them, with his cloak and rapier on, which he performed with the beſt grace that ever ſhe had ſeen any done in her life. He was an excellent horſeman, and active even in his age, for he has been often ſeen walking from Chaloner houſe, in Clerkenwell, where he then lived, to the Parliament at Weſtminſter, his coach paſſing after him," &c.

But his mind was yet more excellent than his perſon, for it was adorned with all the ornaments, the Univerſity, Inns of Court, King's Court, camp, travel, and language could enrich him with. And John, Lord Cobham, ſaid, "I have travelled the beſt parts of Chriſtendom, and have converſed with the moſt noble perſons in thoſe places where I came, *yet in all my life I never met with ſo exactly accompliſhed a gentleman as my Lord of Clare.**"

* Gervaſe Holles, ut ſupr. p. 96. where ſee many more entertaining particulars. The Earl was father of Denſil, the patriotic Lord Holles, and father in law of the famous Earl of Strafford.



S Harding Del.

Nugent Sculp.

THE LADY CHARLOTTE DE LE TREMOVILLE,
COUNTESS of DERBY.

From an Original Picture in the Collection of the Rt. Hon.ble the Earl of Orford, at Strawberry Hill.

Pub. Aug. 1. 1792. by E & S Harding Pall Mall.

MEMOIRS

OF

CHARLOTTE, COUNTESS OF DERBY.

Ob. March 21, 1663.

THIS Lady, a woman of very high and princely extraction *, being daughter of Claude, Duke of Tremouille, in France, by Charlotte, daughter of William of Naſſau, Prince of Orange, (and Charlotte de *Bourbon* †,) was wife of that truly heroic loyaliſt, James, the 7th Earl of Derby, who was cruelly put to death by the rebels in 1651. When her huſband, upon information that the rebels had a deſign upon the Iſle of Man, was ordered thither for the ſecurity of that place, he left his houſe at LATHOM, in Lancaſhire, under the care of this his incomparable Lady, to whoſe charge he committed his children, houſe, and other Engliſh concerns. The enemy therefore now looked upon this houſe as their own, little expecting conſiderable reſiſtance from a woman, and a ſtranger. She, hearing of this, furniſhed herſelf with men, arms, and ammunition, with all the diligence and ſecrecy imaginable; the men who were raw ſhe cauſed to be diſciplined; and all this ſo privately, that the enemy were advanced within two miles of the houſe, before they dreamed of oppoſition. On Feb. 28, 1644, Sir Thomas Fairfax came with a trumpet to her, deſiring her conference; on his admiſſion, her men were ſo arrayed as to make the greateſt ſhow: he offered honourable terms; ſhe anſwered, *ſhe was under a double truſt to her King, and to her huſband, and that without their leave ſhe could not give it up*, deſiring therefore a month's time for her anſwer. On this being refuſed, ſhe told them, *ſhe hoped* they would excuſe her, if *ſhe preſerved her honour and obedience, though in her own ruin*. Orders now were given by Fairfax for a formal ſiege. *Lathom Houſe* ſtood on a flat, boggy, and ſpurnous ground, encompaſſed with a wall of two yards thick; without was a moat of eight yards wide, and two yards deep. On the walls were nine towers flanking them; and on each tower ſix pieces of ordnance, which played three one way, and three another. Beſides theſe, there was in the middle houſe an high tower, called *the Eagle Tower:* the gate-houſe alſo being a ſtrong and lofty building, ſtanding at the entrance of the firſt Court. On the top of all which towers ſtood the choiceſt

* See Lord Clarendon's Hiſtory, III. 412.

† Dugd. Bar. II. 254.

markſmen,

markſmen, (keepers, fowlers, and the like) who ſhrewdly galled the enemy, and cut off ſeveral of their officers in the trenches*. After many ſallies of incredible valour, under the Counteſs's orders, which were wonderfully ſucceſsful, and after a four month's ſiege, and the loſs of 2,000 men of the aſſailants, Colonel Rigby, their commander, ſent the Counteſs a huffing ſummons, to which ſhe returned this anſwer: "Trumpet, *tell that inſolent rebel Rigby, that if he preſume to ſend another ſummons within this place, I will have the meſſenger hanged up at the gates.*" The Earl hearing of his noble Lady's diſtreſſes haſtened to her relief, took the town of Bolton, and repaired and fortified *Lathom Houſe*, and at his departure left it, by the Counteſs's deſire, under the governorſhip of Col. Edward Rawſthorne, who ſtoutly defended it for two years more, in a ſecond ſiege, but at laſt, by his Majeſty's orders, delivered it up, it having coſt the enemy no leſs than 6,000 men; and the garriſon about 400, it being one of the laſt places in the realm that held out for the King†. This incomparable heroine, now retired with her huſband to the Iſle of *Man*, until it was betrayed by one who had been her own ſervant, who having corrupted the inhabitants, ſeized on her, and her children, and kept them priſoners, without any other relief than what ſhe obtained from the charity of her impoveriſhed friends, till the Reſtoration; after which ſhe died, March 21, 1663, and was buried at Ormſkirk†. Her male iſſue failed in her grandſon, 1736; the Duke of Athol is deſcended from her daughter, and the Earldom of Derby is enjoyed by a collateral branch.

* Dugd. Bar. II. 252. Lathom Houſe was ſold by the old Earl of Derby to Serjeant Bootle, who rebuilt it.

† There are MSS journals of the ſiege among the Harl. MSS.

‡ See a fuller account in Dugd. Bar. ut ſupr.



Eliz.th Barry.

From an Original Picture in S.r Geoffrey Kneller.

in the Collection of the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Orford at Strawberry Hill.

Pub.d Dec.r 1.st 1791. by V.e & S.r Harding Pall Mall.

MEMOIRS
OF
MRS. BARRY.

THIS highly-celebrated actreſs was born in the year 1658; ſhe was daughter of Edward Barry, Eſq. who quitted the profeſſion of a Barriſter, to take up arms in the Royal cauſe, during the civil wars of Charles I. for whoſe ſervice he raiſed a regiment, and obtained the title of Colonel; but, in conſequence thereof, reduced his family to diſtreſs, and his children to the neceſſity of making their way in the world by their induſtry or talents.

The ſubject of theſe memoirs was patronized by Lady Davenant; who gave her an elegant education, and recommended her to the notice of Sir William Davenant, preparatory to her introduction on the ſtage: on which ſhe firſt appeared at Dorſet-Garden, about the year 1673; but, whether it proceeded from diffidence, or her having at that time but an indifferent ear, ſhe was ſhortly diſmiſſed as uſeleſs. The Earl of Rocheſter, however, being captivated by her perſonal charms, conceived a favorable opinion alſo of her theatrical endowments, of which ſhe gave a better ſpecimen about two years after, in Otway's tragedy of Alcibiades: and inſtructed her in the character of Iſabella, in Lord Orrery's tragedy of Muſtapha: in which ſhe acquitted herſelf ſo well, as to receive the greateſt applauſe from the King, (Charles II.) the Duke and Ducheſs of York, who were preſent, and the whole theatre; the Ducheſs, in particular, was ſo delighted, that ſhe preſented her with her own wedding-ſuit; improved herſelf, by Mrs. Barry's tuition, in the Engliſh language; and, after the Duke's acceſſion to the throne, complimented her with her coronation-robes, to perform in them the character of Queen Elizabeth, in the tragedy of the Earl of Eſſex.

On the union of the two companies, in 1682, Mrs. Barry removed to the Theatre-Royal in Drury-Lane; and, on a difference ariſing between the patentees and principal performers, ſhe again removed to the New Theatre in Lincoln's-Inn-Fields: which was opened with Congreve's celebrated comedy of Love for Love, the laſt day of April, 1695: and, ſuch was then the

verſatility of her talents, that the comic character of Mrs. Frail was ſuſtained by "Madam Barry," as old Downes on that occaſion ſtiles her.

Another contemporary writer ſays, "Nature made her for the delight of mankind:" and "Who knows not the effect of Betterton's fine action? Who is not charm'd with Mrs. Barry? What beauty do they not give every thing they repreſent?"

This charming actreſs's performance of Caſſandra, in Dryden's Cleomenes, about the year 1692, as it procured for her a panegyric in thoſe writings which will ever live, may be ſaid to have crowned her with a never-dying fame! for, notwithſtanding that thoſe two very eminent performers, Mrs. Betterton and Mrs. Bracegirdle, played in the ſame piece, the author, in his preface to that tragedy, ſays, "A great part of my good fortune, I muſt confeſs, "is owing to the juſtice which was done me in the performance: I can "ſcarcely refrain from giving every one of the actors their particular com-"mendations; but none of them will be offended, if I ſay what the town "has generally granted, that *Mrs. Barry, always excellent, has, in this tra-"gedy, excelled herſelf, and gained a reputation beyond any woman whom I "have ever ſeen on the Theatre.*"

Colley Cibber, writing, as we learn from the dedication of his Apology, in 1739, ſays, "I very perfectly remember her acting that part; and, how-"ever unneceſſary it may ſeem, to give my judgment after Dryden's, I can-"not help ſaying, I do not only cloſe with his opinion, but will venture to "add, that (though Dryden has been dead theſe thirty-eight years) the ſame "compliment to this hour may be due to her excellence." The laureat adds, "Mrs. Barry, in characters of greatneſs, had a preſence of elevated dig-"nity; her mien and motion ſuperb, and gracefully majeſtick: her voice "full, clear, and ſtrong; ſo that no violence of paſſion could be too much "for her: and when diſtreſs or tenderneſs poſſeſſed her, ſhe ſubſided into "the moſt affecting melody and ſoftneſs. In the art of exciting pity, ſhe "had a power beyond all the actreſſes I have yet ſeen, or what your ima-"gination can conceive. In ſcenes of anger, defiance, or reſentment, while "ſhe was impetuous and terrible, ſhe poured out the ſentiment with an en-"chanting harmony."

By another ſtage-hiſtorian, the late Mr. Thomas Davies, it is ſaid, "that "Mrs. Barry was miſtreſs of all the paſſions of the mind: love, joy, grief,

" rage, tenderneſs, and jealouſy, were all repreſented by her with equal ſkill,
" and equal effect. In the play of the Orphan, when, on leaving Caſtalio,
" in the laſt act, ſhe burſt out into that affecting exclamation, ' O poor
" Caſtalio !' ſhe never failed to ſhed tears herſelf, nor was it poſſible for
" the audience to reſtrain from correſpondent lamentations. Betterton bore
" this teſtimony to the perfection of this eminent actreſs: that ſhe often
" ſo greatly exerted her art in an indifferent character, that her acting
" had given ſucceſs to plays that would diſguſt the moſt patient reader."

Her performance of Monimia, Belvidera, and Iſabella in the Fatal Marriage, " gained her," as old Downes, in his *Roſcius Anglicanus*, informs us, " the name of *Famous Mrs. Barry*, both at Court and City; for whenever " ſhe acted any of thoſe three parts, ſhe forced tears from the eyes of her " auditory, eſpecially thoſe who have any ſenſe of pity for the diſtreſſed."

Between the years 1704 and 1706, Dryden's All for Love, and Shakſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor, were commanded to be acted at St. James's; in which plays Mrs. Barry performed the very diſſimilar parts of Cleopatra and Mrs. Page.

The laſt new character ſhe appeared in was Phœdra, in Smith's tragedy of Phœdra and Hippolitus, in 1707.

Mrs. Barry is ſaid to have been extremely beautiful, and to have poſſeſſed a very ſuperior degree of underſtanding to that of moſt of her female theatrical contemporaries; Lord Rocheſter was not only captivated by her perſonal attractions; but, the more he converſed with her, found her miſtreſs of more exquiſite charms.

The cuſtom of benefit plays originated with this admirable actreſs: ſhe having, for her extraordinary merit, been firſt complimented with one about the year 1687: which indulgence was repeated annually, and confined ſolely to her for ſeveral ſucceſſive ſeaſons: it is therefore to be preſumed that, with her ſettled appointment of ſalary, which muſt have been conſiderable, and the profits of her benefits, which, no doubt, were great; ſhe became what, for her rank in life, may be termed wealthy. But,

" ——all that Beauty, all that Wealth e'er gave,
" Await alike th' inevitable hour !"

This admired and accompliſhed actreſs was ſeized with a fever, about the period in Queen Anne's reign when twelve peers were created at once; and, in her delirium, ſtill true to the buſkin and Melpomene, exclaimed in blank verſe,

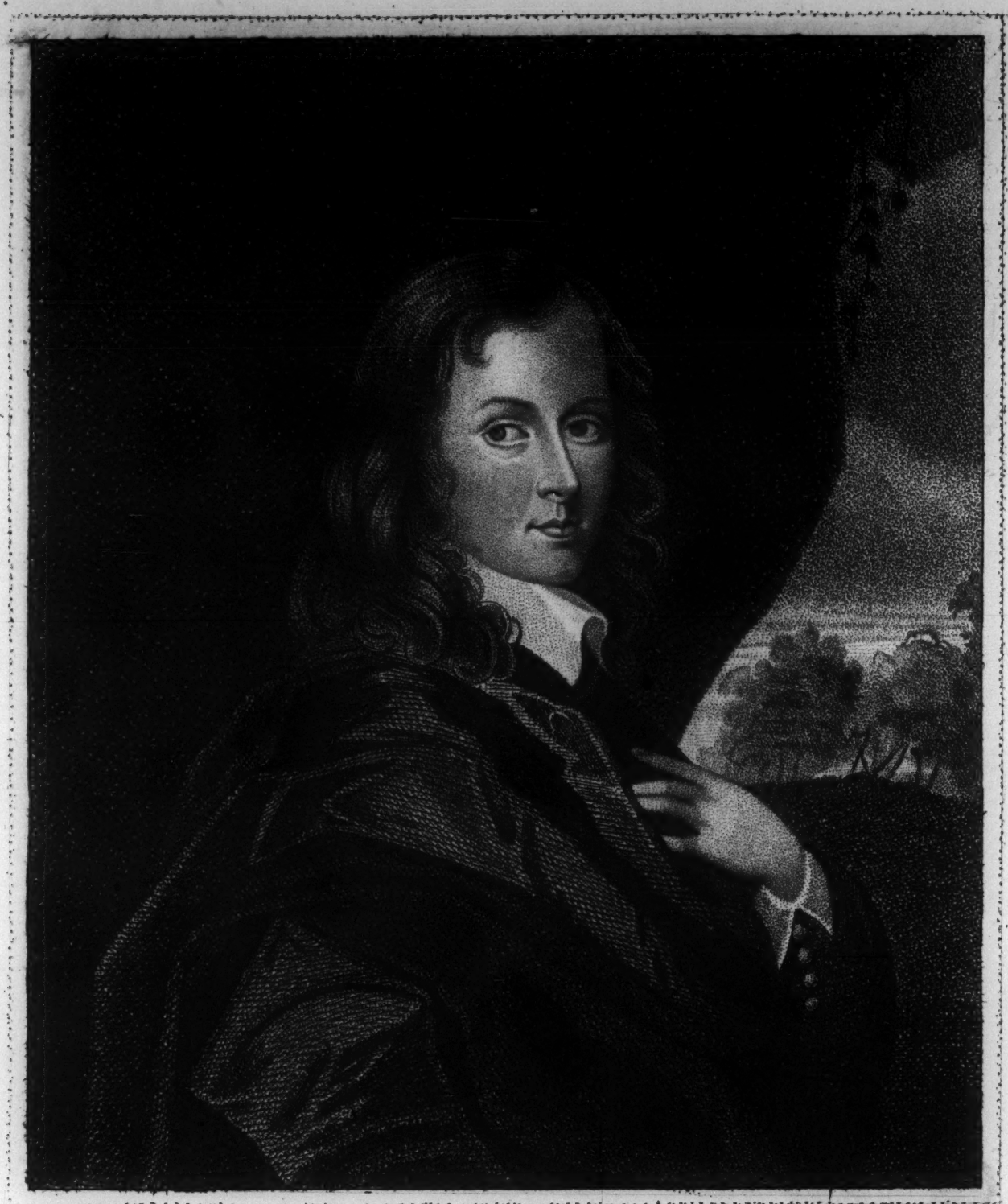
Ha, ha! and ſo they make us Lords by dozens!

She ſoon after paid the univerſal tribute, and was interred at Acton, in Middleſex; in the church-yard of which village is the following epitaph.

Near this place
Lies the body of Elizabeth Barry,
Of the Pariſh of St. Mary Le Savoy;
Who departed this life the 7th. of November, 1713,
Aged 55 *Years.*

To which the compiler of theſe anecdotes takes the liberty to ſubjoin a few lines.

The ſcene is clos'd, the curtain dropt,
And famous Barry's part is o'er:
The muſic of that tongue is ſtopt,
Which ſooth'd and charm'd us heretofore!
Veil'd are thoſe eyes, once piercing bright;
Thoſe roſe-lips faded, late ſo red;
That once-fine form, unfit for ſight,
Laid low, to mingle with its bed!
Yet, tho' from earth's vain ſtage by Death now driv'n,
An Angel's part we truſt ſhe'll act in heav'n!



S. Harding Del. E. Harding Junr Sculp.

Sr. Richard Fanshaw Knt.

From an Original Picture of him by Sir Peter Lely.

in the Possession of a Gentleman.

Lon. Pub. Dec. 1. 1792 by E. & S. Harding No. 102 Pall Mall.

MEMOIRS

OF

SIR RICHARD FANSHAW.

SIR RICHARD FANSHAW, the tenth and youngeſt ſon of Sir Henry Fanſhaw, of Ware Park, in Hertfordſhire, Knight, was born in the year 1607. After having received the rudiments of learning from the famous grammarian, Thomas Farnaby, he was ſent to Jeſus College, in Cambridge, from whence he went to travel in foreign countries: on his return his abilities recommended him to the favour of King Charles I. who, in 1635, appointed him Reſident at the court of Spain, from whence being recalled in 1642-3, he, in the troubles which enſued, warmly eſpouſed the royal cauſe, and was intruſted by the King in ſeveral important matters of ſtate. In 1644 he was appointed Secretary of State to Charles Prince of Wales, whom he attended into the Weſtern parts of England, and thence into the iſles of Scilly and Guernſey. In 1648 he was appointed Treaſurer of the Navy, under the command of Prince Rupert, and in 1650 Envoy Extraordinary to the Court of Spain, having been previouſly created a Baronet. Being thence recalled to Scotland, he, in that kingdom, ſerved King Charles II. as Secretary of State, till the battle of Worceſter, (1651) where he was taken priſoner, and conveyed to London by the rebels; he remained for a conſiderable time in cloſe confinement, but at length, on account of his ill health, was admitted to bail. In Feb. 1659-60 he repaired to the King at Bredu, where he was knighted, and made Maſter of Requeſts and Secretary for the Latin tongue, of which language he was a great maſter. In 1661, being then repreſentative in Parliament for the Univerſity of Cambridge, he was ſworn one of the Privy Council of Ireland, and ſent as Envoy Extraordinary to Portugal; in the following year he was honoured with the title of Ambaſſador to that court, and negociated the marriage which afterwards took place between King Charles II. and the Infanta Donna Catharina, daughter of King John VI. After having concluded a treaty of peace with Spain,

to which court he was ſent as Ambaſſador in 1664, he was preparing to return to England, but being ſeized with a fever, he died at Madrid, June 26, 1666, the very day which he had appointed to ſet out on his journey to his native country. His body, being embalmed, was conveyed to England, and depoſited in the vault of his father-in-law, Sir John Harriſon, in All-hallows church in Hertford; from whence, May 18, 1671, it was removed to the pariſh church of Ware, the burial place of his anceſtors; where an elegant monument was erected for him and his lady, the daughter of Sir John Harriſon above mentioned, by whom he left one ſon and four daughters.

He is author of the following pieces, 1. *Il Paſtor Fido;* a Paſtoral, 4to. 1647. 2. *Querer per ſolo Querer*; a play of three acts, 4to. 1654, tranſlated from the Spaniſh; 3. *Fieſtes de Aranjuez*; 4to. 1670, tranſlated from the ſame Spaniſh author; 4. *La Fida Paſtora*; a paſtoral in Latin verſe, tranſlated from Fletcher's *Faithful Shepherdeſs*.

"He was," ſays the author of his life, prefixed to his letters, 8vo. 1702, "remarkable for his meekneſs, ſincerity, humanity, and piety; and was "alſo an able ſtateſman and a great ſcholar, being, in particular, a com-"plete maſter of modern languages, eſpecially the Spaniſh, which he ſpoke "and wrote with as much advantage as if he had been a native."

The following character, which lately appeared in a monthly miſcellany, we have been informed, was written by the widow of Sir Richard Fanſhaw, about the year 1680, and addreſſed by her to her ſon; but as we are not told where the manuſcript from whence it is taken was found, or in whoſe hands it now remains, we are unable to refer our readers to the original. If this deſcription relates to him, the writer muſt be ſuppoſed to ſpeak of her huſband at a much later period than that at which the portrait we have given was drawn; when, as we have been informed, he was but eighteen years old.

"Remember your father; whoſe true image though I can never draw to the life, unleſs God will grant me that bleſſing in you, yet becauſe you were but ten months old when God took him out of this world, I will, for your advantage, ſhew you him with all truth, and without partiality.

" He was of the biggeſt ſize of men, ſtrong, and of the beſt proportion; his complexion ſanguine, his ſkin exceeding fair; his hair dark brown, and very curling, but not long; his eyes grey and penetrating, his noſe high, his countenance gracious and wiſe, his motion good, his ſpeech clear and diſtinct. He uſed no exerciſe but walking, and that generally with ſome book in his hand (which oftentimes was poetry, in which he ſpent his idle hours); ſometimes he would ride out to take the air, but his moſt delight was to go with me in a coach ſome miles, and there diſcourſe of thoſe things which then moſt pleaſed him, of what nature ſoever. He was very obliging to all, and forward to ſerve his maſter (his king), his country, and friend. Cheerful in his converſation, his diſcourſe ever pleaſant, mixed with the ſayings of wiſe men, and their hiſtories repeated as occaſion offered; yet ſo reſerved, that he never ſhewed the thought of his heart, in its greateſt ſenſe, but to myſelf only; and *this* I thank God with all my ſoul for, that he never diſcovered his trouble to me, but he went away with perfect cheerfulneſs and content; nor revealed he to me his joys and hopes, but he would ſay they were doubled by *putting them in my breaſt*. I never heard him hold diſpute in my life, but often he would ſpeak againſt it, ſaying it was an uncharitable cuſtom, which never turned to the advantage of either party. He could never be drawn to the *faction* of any party, ſaying, he found it ſufficient honeſtly to perform that employment he was in. He loved and uſed cheerfulneſs in all his actions, and *profeſſed* his religion in his life and converſation. He was a true Proteſtant of the Church of England, and ſo brought up and died. His converſation was ſo honeſt, that I never heard him ſpeak a word in my life that tended to God's diſhonour, or encouragement of any kind of debauchery or ſin. He was ever much eſteemed by his two maſters (Charles the Firſt and Second), both for great parts and honeſty, as well as for his converſation, in which they took great delight, he being ſo free from paſſion that it made him beloved by all that knew him. Nor did I ever ſee him *moved* but with his *maſter's* concerns, in which he would hotly purſue his intereſt through the greateſt difficulties. He was the tendereſt father imaginable; the carefulleſt and moſt generous maſter I ever knew. He loved hoſpitality, and would often ſay, it was wholly *eſſential for the Conſtitution of England.*

" Now, my ſon, you will expect that I ſhould ſay ſomething that may remain of us jointly (which I will do, though it make my eyes guſh out with tears, and cuts me to the ſoul to remember), and in part expreſs the joys with which I was bleſſed in *him*. *Glory be to God*, we never had but *one mind* throughout our lives; our ſouls were wrapt up in each other; our aims and deſigns were *one*; our loves *one*; our reſentments *one*. We ſo ſtudied one the other, that we knew each other's minds by our looks. Whatever was real happineſs, God gave it to me in him. But to *commend* my better half (which I want ſufficient expreſſion for), methinks is to commend *myſelf*, and ſo may bear a cenſure. But might it be permitted, I could dwell eternally on his praiſe moſt juſtly. But thus without offence I do, and ſo you may—imitate him in his patience, his prudence, his chaſtity, his charity, his generoſity, his perfect reſignation to God's will; and praiſe God for him as long as you live here, and be with him hereafter in the kingdom of heaven."



S Harding Del

R Clamp Sculp

Anno Domini 1640, Ætatis Suæ 55.

SIR JOHN GLANVILE,

SPEAKER TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS IN THE REIGN OF K, CHARLES, $\frac{1}{st}$

From an Original Picture in the Possession of William Fletcher Esqr. at Oxford.

London Pub. Dec. 1792 by E & S Harding N° 102 Pall Mall.

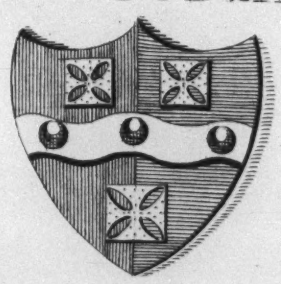
MEMOIRS
OF
SIR JOHN GLANVILL.

"SIR JOHN GLANVILL, Knt. (ſays Wood) was a younger ſon of John Glanvill of Taviſtock, in Devonſhire, one of the Juſtices of the Common Bench, (who died 27th July, 1600) and he, the third ſon of another John of the ſame place; where, and in that county their name was genteel and ancient. When he was young he was not educated in this Univerſity; (Oxford) but was (as his father before him) bred an attorney, and afterwards ſtudied the common Law in Lincoln's-Inn, and, with the help of his father's notes, became a great proficient. When he was a counſellor of ſome years ſtanding, he was elected Recorder of Plymouth, and Burgeſs for that place, to ſerve in ſeveral parliaments: in the fifth of Charles Iſt. he was Lent reader of his Inn, and on the 20th of May, 1639, he was made Serjeant at Law; at which time, having engaged himſelf to be a better ſervant to the King than formerly, (for in ſeveral Parliaments he had been an enemy to the Prerogative) he was in the year following elected Speaker for that Parliament which began at Weſtminſter on the 13th of April, in which he ſhewed himſelf active to promote the King's deſires: on the 6th of July, the ſame year, he was made one of the King's Serjeants, being then eſteemed an excellent orator, a good lawyer, and an ornament to his profeſſion, and on the 7th of Auguſt 1641, he received the honour of knighthood from his Majeſty at Whitehall; afterwards, when the King was forced to leave the Parliament, he followed him to Oxon, and was very ſerviceable to him in many reſpects. In 1645 he was diſenabled from being a member of Parliament, ſitting at Weſtminſter, for his delinquency, as it was then called; ſo that retiring to his home after the King's cauſe declined, he was committed to priſon, where continuing till he made his compoſition, he was releaſed in 1648. Under his name are theſe things extant: (1.) Enlargements and Aggravations upon the ſixth, ſeventh, and eighth articles againſt George Duke of Buckingham, anno 1626. See ni. John Ruſhworth's collections under 1626. (2.) Speech at a general com-

mittee of both Houſes 23d May, 1628, wherein he delivers the reaſons of the Commons Houſe, why they cannot admit of the propoſitions tendered unto them by the Lords concerning Sovereign power. Printed in 4to. See in a book entitled the Sovereign's Prerogative and the Subject's Privileges diſcuſſed, &c. in the 3d and 4th years of King Charles Iſt. London, 1657. fol. p. 145. 186. (3.) Speech in Parliament concerning the petition of right. (4.) Two ſpeeches before the King in the Houſe of Lords, when he was preſented by the Houſe of Commons as their Speaker, 15th April, 1640. See in the ſaid collections under the year 1640, p. 1121. 1123. (5.) Speech in the Upper Houſe of Parliament for the redreſs of preſent grievances, in December, 1640, &c. with other things. After the return of his Majeſty King Charles II. he was made his Serjeant alſo; and, dying on the ſecond day of October, 1661, was buried in the church at Broad Kirton, in Wiltſhire, the manour of which he ſome years before had bought. In September, 1673, Winifred his widow put a monument over his grave, with an inſcription thereon, which, for brevity ſake, ſhall be now omitted. One John Glanvill, of Exeter College, took the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1622, and afterwards that of Maſter; but he is not to be underſtood to be the ſame with Sir John; becauſe he was never bred in any univerſity, as his ſon hath informed me. The ſaid Sir John Glanvill had an elder brother, called Sir Francis, an inhabitant of Taviſtock; who, when young, being very vicious, was diſinherited by his father, and the eſtate ſettled on Sir John; but Sir Francis becoming afterwards a ſober man, Sir John reſtored to him the eſtate. See the life and death of Sir Matthew Hale, written by Gilbert Burnet, D. D. London 1682, in a large octavo p. 11." Wood's *Faſt. Oxon.* II. Col. 720. edit. 1691.



SIR JOHN GODSALVE Kt.



Lon: Pub: Dec. 17. 1792. by E & S. Harding. Pall Mall.

MEMOIRS

OF

SIR JOHN GODSALVE.

SIR JOHN GODSALVE was a perſon of conſiderable note in the reign of Edward VI. at whoſe coronation, Strype ſays, he was created Knight of the Carpet; according to Heylin, he was appointed Commiſſioner of Viſitation the ſame year; and, two years after, Comptroller of the Mint. A portrait of him is in the cloſet at Kenſington, and Vertue, in his manuſcript notes, formerly in the poſſeſſion of Horace, Earl of Orford, mentions another in miniature drawn by John Betts, a pupil of Hilliard; which is now in the Bodleian Library at Oxford. From this miniature our engraving has been made. On this picture, which belonged to Chriſtopher Godſalve, clerk of the Victualling-Office in the reign of Charles I. (who died in 1694) is written,

Captum in Caſtris ad Boloniam, 1540.*

with his arms, Party per pale, gules and azure, on a feſs wavy argent, between three croſlets pattee, or, as many creſcents ſable. Expreſſive of his military character, Sir John is drawn with a ſpear and ſhield. It is a great deduction from "the pride, pomp, and circumſtance of glorious war," to reflect that ſo little is now known of this once (no doubt) celebrated warrior; but, though hiſtory be defective, we may reaſonably conclude, that he muſt have behaved gallantly in war, who was rewarded with lucrative employments afterwards, in times of peace. The time of his death is unknown.

* Our engraver has, by a miſtake, given 1440.

SIR JOHN GODSALVE

OR

MEMOIRS



Harding Del. *Pub. March 16. 1793. by R. & S. Harding.* *R. Clamp Sculp.*

SIDNEY GODOLPHIN.

SIDNEY GODOLPHIN.

SIDNEY Godolphin, ſecond ſon of Sir William Godolphin of Godolphin in the county of Cornwall, (who died in 1613,) by Thomaſine, daughter and heir of Thomas Sidney of Wrighton in the county of Norfolk, Eſq;* was born about the year 1609. His elder brother, Sir Francis, was father of Sidney Godolphin, who, though a ſecond ſon, was in 1684 created Lord Godolphin, and was afterwards Lord High Treaſurer in the reign of Queen Anne.

The amiable and accompliſhed perſon who is the ſubject of this memoir, (ſays Lord Clarendon in his own Life) "was a younger brother of Godolphin,† but by the proviſion left by his father, and by the death of a younger brother, liberally ſupplied for a very good education, and for a chearful ſubſiſtence in any courſe of life he propoſed to himſelf. There was never ſo great a mind and ſpirit contained in ſo little room; ſo large an underſtanding, and ſo unreſtrained a fancy, in ſo very ſmall a body; ſo that the Lord Falkland uſed to ſay merrily, that he thought it was a great ingredient into his friendſhip for Mr. Godolphin, that he was pleaſed to be found in his company, where *he* was the properer man; and it may be, the very remarkableneſs of his little perſon made the ſharpneſs of his wit and the compoſed quickneſs of his judgment and underſtanding, the more notable. He had ſpent ſome years in France and in the Low Countries, and accompanied the Earl of Leiceſter in his ambaſſage into Denmark, before he reſolved to be quiet and attend ſome promotion in the Court, where his excellent diſpoſition, and manners, and extraordinary qualifications, made him very acceptable. Though every body loved his company very well, yet he loved very much to be alone, being in his conſtitution inclined ſomewhat to melancholy and to retirement among his books; and was ſo far from being active that he was contented to be reproached by his friends with

* From a MS. in the College of Arms, 2 D 14.

† The owners of this eſtate, though not ennobled, were, from the Conqueſt, called *Lords of Godolphin.*

lazineſs; and was of ſo nice and tender a compoſition, that a little rain or wind would diſorder him, and divert him from any ſhort journey he had moſt willingly propoſed to himſelf: inſomuch as when he had rid abroad with thoſe in whoſe company he moſt delighted, if the wind chanced to be in his face, he would, after a little pleaſant murmuring, ſuddenly turn his horſe, and go home. Yet the Civil War no ſooner began, (the firſt approaches to which he diſcovered as ſoon as any man by the proceedings in Parliament, where he was a Member, and oppoſed with great indignation,) than he put himſelf into the firſt troops which were raiſed in the weſt for the King; and bore the uneaſineſs and fatigue of winter marches with an exemplary courage and alacrity; and by too brave a purſuit of the enemy into an obſcure village in Devonſhire, he was ſhot with a muſket; with which (without ſaying any word more than—*Oh God I am hurt,*) he fell dead from his horſe, to the exceſſive grief of his friends, who were all that knew him, and the irreparable damage of the publick."

This event, with ſome little variation, is thus recorded by the ſame writer in his Hiſtory of the Rebellion:

" In thoſe neceſſary and briſk expeditions, in falling upon Chagford, a little town in the ſouth of Devon, before day, the King loſt Sidney Godolphin, a young gentleman of incomparable parts, who being of a conſtitution more delicate and unacquainted with contentions, upon his obſervation of the wickedneſs of thoſe men in the Houſe of Commons, of which he was a member, out of the pure indignation of his ſoul againſt them, and conſcience to his country, had, with the firſt, engaged himſelf with that party in the weſt; and though he thought not fit to take command in a profeſſion he had not willingly choſen, yet as his advice was of great authority with all the commanders, being always one in the council of war, and whoſe notable abilities they had ſtill uſe of in their civil tranſactions, ſo he expoſed his perſon to all action, travel, and hazard; and by too forward engaging himſelf in this laſt, received a mortal ſhot by a muſquet, a little above the knee, of which he died in the inſtant; leaving the misfortune of his death

upon a place, which could never otherwiſe have had a mention to the world. —This happened about the end of January [1642-3.]" He was buried in the chancel of the church of Okehampton in Devonſhire, on the 10th of February following.

Sidney Godolphin became a Commoner of Exeter College in Oxford in the beginning of the year 1624, from whence, after remaining there for three years, he removed to one of the Inns of Court, the common mode of education at that time even for thoſe who did not mean to purſue the law as a profeſſion: he afterwards (as Lord Clarendon has mentioned) travelled into foreign countries, and after his return was elected Member for Helſton in Cornwall, in the Parliament which began April 13, 1640, and again in the Long Parliament, which met in November in the ſame year. Though of very different ſentiments from the famous Thomas Hobbes, he lived in intimacy with him, and by his laſt will bequeathed the ſum of £200 to that celebrated philoſopher, who in the preface to his *Leviathan*, pays this grateful tribute to his memory: "There is not any virtue that diſpoſeth a man either to the ſervice of GOD, or to the ſervice of his country, to civil ſociety or to private friendſhip, that did not manifeſtly appear in his converſation, not as acquired by neceſſity, or affected upon occaſion, but inherent and ſhining in a generous conſtitution of his nature." And in another place he thus ſpeaks of him: "I have known clearneſs of judgment, and largeneſs of fancy, ſtrength of reaſon and graceful elocution; a courage for the war and a fear for the laws, and all eminently in one man; and that was my moſt noble friend Mr. Sydney Godolphin, who hating no man, nor hated of any, was unfortunately ſlain in the beginning of the late Civil War, in a publick quarrel, by an undiſcerned and undiſcerning hand."

This high eulogy ſo exactly ſuits a deſervedly reſpected character of the preſent day, (the Member for Norwich,)* whoſe manly and diſintereſted

* So highly is Mr. Windham reſpected, and ſuch an addition has the part which he has acted at a very critical conjuncture made to the reputation which all his former publick conduct and his private virtues had acquired, that in the preſent ſeſſion it was a matter of debate whether he was not one of the firſt characters in Europe; and the public voice, both within and without the Houſe, has decided the queſtion in the affirmative.

conduct in Parliament, in oppoſition to French principles and the worſt of all deſpotiſms, the deſpotiſm of the mob, has juſtly endeared him to all his countrymen, that had not the author and the occaſion been mentioned, it ſhould ſeem to have been written expreſsly to delineate him. It cannot but preſerve the memory of Sidney Godolphin to all future time, and make us lament that the world ſhould have been deprived of ſuch a man at the early age of three and thirty. Leſt however any inference ſhould be drawn to his prejudice, as if there were any ſimilarity of principles between him and the philoſopher of Malſbury, the noble hiſtorian, already quoted, has taken care in his obſervations on the *Leviathan*, to guard againſt ſuch a concluſion. "I would be very willing (ſays he) to preſerve the juſt teſtimony which he [Hobbes] gives to the memory of Sidney Godolphin, who deſerved all the elogy that he gives of him, and whoſe untimely loſs in the beginning of the war was too lively an inſtance of the inequality of the contention, when ſuch an ineſtimable treaſure was ventured againſt dirty people of no name, and whoſe irreparable loſs was lamented by all who pretended to virtue. But I find myſelf tempted to add, that of all men living there were no two more unlike than Mr. Godolphin and Mr. Hobbes, in the modeſty of nature and integrity of manners; and therefore it will be too reaſonably ſuſpected that the freeneſs of the legacy rather put him in mind of that noble gentleman to mention him in the fag-end of his book very improperly, and in a huddle of many unjuſtifiable and wicked particulars, when he had more ſeaſonable occaſion to have mentioned him in many other parts," &c.*

In a ſmall tract of the laſt age, entitled *A Narrative of ſome Paſſages relating to the Long Parliament*,† we find a ſaying of this Gentleman, which every man who wiſhes to maintain and preſerve our excellent conſtitution, will approve; and which may teach thoſe who are ſo clamorous for change and innovation, not to riſk the loſs of the many bleſſings they poſſeſs, by aiming at imaginary and unattainable perfection. When Sir John Hotham had ſeized on the town of Kingſton upon Hull, the King (ſays the writer above mentioned) "was retired to the city of York, as a place of more

* View and Survey of Mr. Hobbes's *Leviathan*. 1676. † 12*mo*. 1670.

ſafety than nearer to London; and there firſt of all the warrants of Parliament being ſent by expreſs meſſengers for *delinquents*, (by them ſo ſtyled,) were flatly diſobeyed; which was no unwelcome news to the great managers of affairs at Weſtminſter; for they pretended ſuch obſtruction of juſtice to be a juſtifiable and ſufficient ground for the raiſing of forces. When the oppoſition was grown to this height, his Majeſty judged it fit, that ſuch members of both Houſes as had reſolved againſt the Parliament ſhould withdraw themſelves; and one of the laſt that continued ſitting in the Houſe of Commons was *Mr. Sidney Godolphin*, who for a farewell declared, that by a war the Parliament would expoſe itſelf to unknown dangers; for ſaid he, "*When the cards are ſhuffled, no man knows what the game will be:*" which was afterwards found by the Parliament to be true, WHEN THEIR ARMY BECAME THEIR MASTERS."

Sidney Godolphin was an intimate friend of Waller, and a very elegant poet. From Suckling's *Seſſion of the Poets*, in which he is called "*little Sid*," and deſired not to write *ſo ſtrong*, he ſhould ſeem to have written ſome ſatyrical verſes about that time. The only poetical pieces of his which we recollect in print, are, *Cupid's Paſtime*, which may be found in the fourth volume of Dryden's Miſcellanies, p. 274; *The Paſſion of Dido for Æneas*, tranſlated from the fourth Æneid, by him and Waller, originally publiſhed in 1658, and reprinted, in the ſame volume; and an Epitaph on Lady Rich, which Fenton has preſerved in his Notes on that poet. After his death Wood tells us, ſome of his compoſitions fell into the hands of a Mr. Davies, who married a lady to whom Sidney Godolphin had paid his addreſſes, who was ſiſter to Charles Berkley Viſcount Fitzharding.—A volume of his Poems in manuſcript is, we are informed, in the collection of Edmond Malone, Eſq.

*** In our account of Sir JOHN GLANVILLE, p. 35, we inadvertently neglected to direct the attention of our readers to his admirable Speech on the Petition of Right, in the year 1628, Ruſhworth's Collection, vol. 1, p. 574; which by an able writer is characterized as "one of the moſt nervous, ſpirited, and maſterly pieces of oratory in the Engliſh language."

6



S Harding Del. Pub. by E & S Harding April. 7. 1793. Godfrey Sculp.

HENRY JERMYN EARL of ST. ALBANS

From the Original by S^r. Peter Lely.

in the Poſſeſſion of the Late George Drummond Esqr. at Stanmore.

HENRY JERMYN,

EARL OF ST. ALBANS.

OF this Nobleman, who made a conſiderable figure in two reigns, and is ſuppoſed to have been married to a Queen of England, little is known. For the few particulars concerning him, which we have been able to collect, we are chiefly indebted to Dugdale and Clarendon.

"It cannot (ſays Dugdale)* be eaſily forgot, that the diſtreſſes into which our late Sovereign King Charles the Firſt was miſerably caſt by that grand defection of his ſubjects in the year 1642, were ſuch, as that the fidelity of thoſe who in thoſe turbulent times ſtood firm and ſtedfaſt to him, rendered itſelf the more eſtimable: Of which number Henry Jermyn, ſecond ſon to Sir Thomas Jermyn of Ruſhbroke in the county of Suffolk, Knight, and Treaſurer of the Houſhold to that King (of bleſſed memory) was not the leaſt: who being then Maſter of the Horſe to the Queen, ſpared neither pains nor charge in obtaining arms and ammunition from foreign parts, in order to his ſervice; beſides the expoſal of himſelf to no little hazard in attending on her royal perſon into England; landing her at Burlington in Yorkſhire [Feb. 22, 1642-3] and thence with all the power he could there raiſe, in conducting her ſafe through the enemy's quarters, unto his Majeſty at Oxford.

For which reſpect, he was by letters patent, bearing date at Oxford, 3d Sept. in the nineteenth year of his reign, advanced to the dignity of a Baron of this realm, by the title of Lord Jermyn of St. Edmundſbury *in Com. Suff.* with limitation of that honour, for lack of iſſue of his own body lawfully begotten, unto Thomas his elder brother, and the heirs male of his body.

As alſo, ſince that time, attending her again out of England, and with great fidelity and prudence governing her ſmall family, in thoſe woeful times, for full ſixteen years; being likewiſe one of the Privy Council to our preſent

* *Baronage of England.*

Sovereign King Charles the Second in foreign parts, where he was employed in ſundry embaſſies to the King of France, which he performed with great diligence, wiſdom, and fidelity;—in conſideration thereof, he was, by other letters patent, bearing date at Breda in Brabant, 27 *Apr. an.* 1660, in the twelfth year of his reign, (and but few weeks preceding his happy reſtoration) created Earl of St. Albans *in Com. Hertf.* and afterwards conſtituted Lord Chamberlain of his Majeſty's Houſhold."

In the grand Rebellion he raiſed a regiment, and was wounded in the arm by a piſtol-ſhot, in a ſkirmiſh previous to the firſt battle of Newbury in September, 1643. He afterwards (July, 1644) went to France, and continued there till the Reſtoration; ſoon after which period he was ſent (July 13, 1660) to conduct the Queen-mother to England. Cowley and Sir Wm. D'Avenant were patronized by him while he was at Paris, and the former lived in his family. Several of his letters may be found in *The Cabinet of Lord George Digby opened*, 4to. 1646.

Though Lord Clarendon has not given a character of the Earl of St. Albans, ſomething of his opinion of this Nobleman may be gathered from the following ſlight mention of him, in the Continuation of his Hiſtory: "The next morning, which was the laſt day that the Queen was to ſtay, [Jan. 1, 1660-61] the Earl of St. Albans viſited the Chancellor, with all thoſe *ccmpliments*, *profeſſions*, *and proteſtations*, which were natural to him, and which he did really believe every body elſe thought to be very ſincere; for he had that kindneſs for himſelf, that he thought every body did believe him."†

It has been generally thought that he was privately married to Queen Henrietta Maria, but at what period their union took place we are unable to aſcertain. She died at Columbe in France, Aug. 31, 1669. On the 13th of May, 1671, he was appointed Lord Chamberlain of the Houſhold, which employment he held till Sept. 11, 1674; and May 29, 1672, he was inſtalled a Knight of the Garter. He died in Dec. 1683.

† *Clar. Contin.* vol. ii. p. 75.



R. Clamp. Sculp.

Pub. April. 7. 1792 by E. & S. Harding

JOSIAH TUCKER. DD DEAN of GLOUCESTER.

—— *fati aperit Cassandra futuris*
Ora, Dei jussu, non unquam credita Teucris

JOSIAH TUCKER, D.D.

DEAN OF GLOUCESTER.

HAD this acute politician and excellent citizen lived in Greece or in Rome, he would have had ſtatues and altars raiſed to him. From his earlieſt youth he appears to have been a friend to his country and the univerſe :

Non ſibi, ſed toti genitum ſe credere mundo.

Whether he writes againſt the barbarous cuſtom of throwing at cocks, or whether againſt a war that coſt this country forty thouſand men, the Americans eighty thouſand, and incurred an additional debt to England of eighty millions, benignity, good ſenſe, and good intention, ever guide his pen. Whether he reprobates ſome errors that may have crept into our excellent religious eſtabliſhment, or any abſurd and monopolizing practices that may have infeſted our commerce, the ſame acuteneſs, the ſame philanthropy pervade all. However a friend he may have been in his writings to an eſtabliſhment in religions opinions, he has been an equal friend to univerſal toleration. His fate, indeed, has been that of the Trojan Propheteſs—

———*fatis aperit Caſſandra futuris*
Ora, Dei juſſu non unquam credita *Teucris.*

It ſeems as if in a mind of energy the train of thinking was laid, and that there wanted only a ſpark to ſet it on fire. The Dean was led to commercial ſpeculations perhaps by a circumſtance which took place in the little ſea-port town of Aberyſtwith, where he lived in early life. The town was divided into partizans of the Houſe of Hanover and the Houſe of Stuart. The latter, to gain over the Inhabitants to their cauſe, uſed to tell them, that if their Prince (as the Pretender was then called) came in, they ſhould

be all ſmugglers. This aſſertion ſtaggered a little our young Politician, who, on turning it in his mind ſaw plainly, that if they were *all* Smugglers, it could not be worth any one's while to ſmuggle, as they would be all upon the ſame footing.—Divinity has no leſs than Politics occupied the great mind of this excellent man, in ſpite of the well known ſarcaſm of his ſarcaſtic Biſhop, who knowing the manlineſs of mind and ſtrength of underſtanding of Dr. Tucker, was very anxious that he ſhould not become his Dean. How compleatly Religion and Trade can go together, and how ſubſervient they may be made to each other's advantage, the Dean has made very clear, when he ſays in one of his Sermons, that Trade employs the mind, and keeps it out of idleneſs; and that Religion purifies the heart, and gives a ſanction to morality.

In theſe times of diſcontent and wildneſs of political theories, it would ſeem well worth while to reprint ſome of the Dean's Treatiſes on Government, which are now become ſcarce. The Dean has had the honour of beholding himſelf burnt in effigy in his native town of Briſtol, for endeavouring to promote the intereſts of its trade and manufactures; he had, too, in the ſame city, the honour ſoon afterwards of entering it in his carriage drawn by the inhabitants. As he was not depreſſed by the one, he was as little elated by the other.—Conſcious of his own integrity and purity of intention, he might have exclaimed with Horace,

" Virtus *repulſæ neſcia ſordidæ,*
" *Intaminatis fulget honoribus :*
" *Nec ſumit, aut ponit ſecures*
"*Arbitrio* popularis auræ."

The Dean's principal theological works are, a volume of excellent Sermons, 8vo.

An Apology for the Church of England.

Two Letters to the Rev. Dr. Kippis.

Religious Intolerance no Part either of the Moſaic or Chriſtian Diſpenſation.

A Brief and Diſpaſſionate View of the Difficulties reſpectively attending the Trinitarian, Arian, and Socinian Syſtems.

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A Liſt of Dr. TUCKER's Political Tracts:

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Ditto, — Part II.	—	—	1752
Letter concerning Naturalization,	—	—	1753
Ditto, — Part II,	—	8vo.	1753
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Plan of Pacification,	—	8vo.	1782
Four Letters to the Earl of Shelburne,	—	8vo.	1783
On the low Price of coarſe Wools,	—	8vo.	1783
On the Commercial Union between Great Britain and Ireland,		8vo.	1785

This excellent man is now in his eighty-firſt year, and having occaſion in a letter to a friend of his, written not long ſince, to mention the preſent government, or rather anarchy of France, he ſays, "I profeſs myſelf a friend to *peace* in general, and I am ſorry to find that the *ruling* powers of France have ſo little underſtood their own intereſt as to ſtir up *univerſal war*."

The Dean in all his writings has been ever an enemy to war, that ſcourge of the human race; and in one of his letters to a friend, written a few years ſince, he ſays, "I am a well-wiſher to all mankind, and am ſorry to find that the *Spaniards and the Engliſh are ſo blind to their own intereſts, as not to perceive that the *cultivation of their own countries* in Europe is of much more conſequence to each of them, than the moſt ſplendid victories, in order to obtain *waſte lands* in *foreign* regions."

* Written in the autumn of 1789, when there was ſome danger of a war between Spain and England.



S Harding Del.

R. Clamp Sculp.

GILBERT SHELDON, ARCH BISHOP of CANTERBURY.

From an Original Picture in the Poſſeſſion of John Simes.

GILBERT SHELDON,

ONE of the brighteſt ornaments of the church, and, indeed, of human nature, was born in 1598; in 1613 he was entered of Trinity-college, and in 1622 elected Fellow of All-Souls, Oxford. On his taking orders he became chaplain to Thomas Lord Coventry, Keeper of the Great Seal; who ſo highly valued him, both for his polemical and political endowments, that he gave him a prebend of Glouceſter, and recommended him to the notice of King Charles I. His talents and goodneſs ſoon procured him the favour of that monarch, who made him Clerk of the Cloſet, and preſented him to the vicarage of Hackney in Middleſex: he was alſo Rector of Ickford in Buckinghamſhire, and of Newington in Oxfordſhire. In 1635 he was choſen Warden of All-Souls college; and his eſtimation for learning and piety continually encreaſing, it was intended that he ſhould be made Maſter of the Savoy-hoſpital and Dean of Weſtminſter: but the civil wars breaking out prevented theſe marks of reſpect from being at that time ſhewn him. Throughout the unhappy conteſt between Charles and his Parliament, the virtuous Sheldon continued firm in his attachment to the royal cauſe; and was one of the Chaplains ſent for by the King to attend his commiſſioners at the famous, though ineffectual, treaty at Uxbridge: where the warmth of his arguments in favour of the church of England drew upon him the reſentment of the Parliamentarians to that degree, as to cauſe them to ſend their viſitors to eject him from his wardenſhip, to take poſſeſſion of his lodgings by force, and to impriſon him, that his eminence and influence in the Univerſity might not obſtruct their violent proceedings. He was, however, ſet at liberty at the end of ſix months by the reforming committee, with theſe proviſos; that he ſhould never come within five miles of Oxford; that he ſhould not go to the King in the Iſle of Wight; and that he ſhould give ſecurity to appear before them, at fourteen days warning, whenever he ſhould be required ſo to do.

On the death of his ill-fated royal maſter, the afflicted ſervant retired to a ſtudious retreat at Shelſton in Derbyſhire, where he continued till the reſtoration; when he was again called forth to public notice and reward: being replaced in his wardenſhip of All-Souls college, made Maſter of the Savoy-hoſpital, and Dean of the Chapel-royal. Nor were theſe thought ſufficient recompenſes for his merits, ſervices and ſufferings; for, on the tranſlation of the pious Juxon to the ſee of Canterbury, Sheldon was promoted to that of London; and, on the death of that amiable divine, in 1663, his benevolent heart, public ſpirit, prudent conduct, and exemplary piety, meriting the higheſt ſtation in the church, he was elevated to that Archbiſhoprick; and, ſuperior to ſelfiſh conſiderations of ſafety, during the time of the plague, in 1665, reſided at his palace at Lambeth, adminiſtering comfort to the diſeaſed.

His laſt earthly honour was conferred on him in 1667, when he was choſen Chancellor of the Univerſity of Oxford; in which year he irrecoverably loſt the King's favour, by adviſing him to put away his favourite miſtreſs, Barbara Villiers, afterwards Dutcheſs of Cleveland. He ſoon after retired from public buſineſs, ſpending the remainder of his days chiefly at his palace at Croydon; ſometimes viſiting that at Lambeth; at which latter he died Nov. 9, 1677, aged nearly 80 years: he was buried, according to his own directions, in a very private manner, in the church of St. John the Baptiſt at Croydon, Nov. 16, 1677, againſt the South wall of which, in the Biſhops' chancel, as it is ſometimes called, is a ſplendid monument to his memory; the figure of the Archbiſhop, which is of white marble, is a very fine piece of ſculpture, in a recumbent poſture; a mitre on the head, a croſier in the right hand, the left elbow reſting on a pillow, the left hand ſupporting the head.

On a tablet above the ſtatue of the Archbiſhop, is the following inſcription:

" *Fortiter et ſuaviter.*
" *Hic jacet*
" *Gilbertus Sheldon,*

" *Antiquâ Sheldoniorum familiâ*
" *In agro Staffordienſi natus, Oxonii*
" *bonis literis enutritus,*
" *S. Sæ. Theologiæ Doctor inſignis;*
" *Coll. Omnium Animarum cuſtos prudens et fidelis,*
" *Academiæ Cancellarius munificentiſſimus,*
" *Regii Oratorii Clericus*
" *Car. I mo. B mo. Martyri chariſſimus*
" *Sub ſereniſſimo R. Carolo IIdo,*
" *MDCLX, magno illo inſtaurationis anno,*
" *Sacelli Palatini Decanus,*
" *Londinenſis Epiſcopus;*
" *MDCLXII, in ſecretioris concilii ordinem*
" *cooptatus:*
" *MDCLXIII, ad dignitatis Archiepiſcopalis apicem*
" *evectus*
" *Vir*
" *Omnibus negotiis par, omnibus titulis ſuperior,*
" *In rebus adverſis magnus, in proſperis bonus,*
" *Utriuſque fortunæ dominus;*
" *Pauperum parens,*
" *Literatorum patronus,*
" *Eccleſiæ ſtator.*
" *De tanto viro*
" *Pauca dicere non expedit; multa non opus eſt;*
" *Norunt præſentes; poſteri vix credent;*
" *Octogenarius*
" *Animam piam et cælo maturam*
" *Deo reddidit*
" *V. id. Novembris.*
" *MDCLXVII.*"

However ſtudious and learned this admirable Prelate was known to be, he publiſhed nothing but a Sermon preached before the King at Whitehall, upon June 28, 1660, being the day of ſolemn thankſgiving for the happy return of his Majeſty, on Pſalm xviii. 49; in which ſingle inſtance only his loyalty overcame his modeſty: but, his almoſt unbounded acts of munificence and charity, among which may be particularized the erection of the ſumptuous and magnificent Theatre at Oxford; the relief of the neceſſitous in the time of the plague, and the redemption of Chriſtian ſlaves, wherein he expended no leſs a ſum than £66,000. will preſerve and ſanctify his memory, while great and good deeds ſhall be thought worthy of regard!



S Harding Del.

E Harding Jun.r Sculp.

MICHAELL MOHUN.

from an Original Picture in the Collection of his Grace the Duke of Dorset,

Pub. July 19. 1793. by E. & S. Harding Pall Mall.

MICHAEL MOHUN,

THE great Æſopus of the Engliſh ſtage, was bred to the profeſſion of an actor; having, as we learn from Wright in his *Hiſtoria Hiſtrionica*, when a boy, been apprentice to Chriſtopher Beeſton (a contemporary with Shakſpeare) at the Cockpit in Drury Lane: where, as was then the cuſtom for boys and young men, he played female characters: in 1640 he performed Bellamonte in Shirley's *Love's Cruelty*, which part he reſumed after the Reſtoration.

On the breaking out of the Civil War between Charles I. and his Parliament, with the conſequent ſhutting up of the theatres, and diſperſion of the players; Mohun, with many, indeed moſt of the Engliſh actors then exiſting, became a volunteer in defence of his Sovereign: and at the battle of Edgehill, 1642, in which the King was victorious, the Major, under whom he ſerved, and by whoſe ſide he bravely fought, being ſhot, our young cavalier immediately and eſſentially ſupplied his place; for which he was afterwards rewarded with the permanent rank he had, *pro tempore*, ſo gallantly ſuſtained.

During the protectorate, Wright ſays, Mohun ſerved in Flanders, where he received pay as a Major; but, according to that ſtage-hiſtorian, he was only a Captain in the royal army. Cibber, in his *Apology*, ſays that "Mohun and Hart had ſeverally borne the King's commiſſion of Major and Captain in the civil wars."

After the reſtoration of Charles II. he became one of a new-formed company, compoſed of the collected relicks of all the old ones; and acted at the Bull, in St. John-ſtreet: then at a New *Houſe*, as Downes terms it, in Gibbon's Tennis court, in Vere-Street, Clare-Market; and in 1663, at the new theatre in Drury-lane; where Mohun and his aſſociates were firſt ho-

noured with the title of *His Majeſty's Company of Comedians:* the principal ſharers in which company, Mohun, Hart, &c. it is recorded by Wright, gained £1000 per annum each, on a diviſion of the profits. Here Major Mohun, as from this period he is ſtiled by Downes, and the dramatic poets of the time, grew celebrated for his excellent performance of an extenſive and various liſt of principal characters, in tragedy and comedy; among which were Iago, and Caſſius, in Shakſpeare's *Othello*, and *Julius Cæſar*; Volpone, Face, Truewit, and Cethegus, in Jonſon's *Fox*, *Alchemiſt*, *Silent Woman*, and *Catiline*; Mardonius, Melantius, Leon, and Valentine, in Beaumont and Fletcher's *King and no King*, *Maid's Tragedy*, *Rule a Wife*, *&c.* and *Wit without Money*; the Traytor, in Shirley's Tragedy ſo called; Clytus, and Mithridates, in Lee's *Rival Queens*, and *King of Pontus*; Ventidius, in Dryden's *All for Love*, *&c.* and Pinchwife, in Wycherley's *Country Wife*. In Downes's *Roſcius Anglicanus* it is ſaid, that "he was eminent for Volpone, Face, Melantius, Mardonius, Caſſius, Clytus, Mithridates, &c." and that "an eminent poet [Nat Lee] ſeeing him act this laſt, vented ſuddenly this ſaying: *Oh Mohun, Mohun! thou little man of mettle, if I ſhould write a hundred plays, I'd write a part for thy mouth*; in ſhort, in all his parts, he was moſt accurate and perfect." Rymer, in *The Tragedies of the Laſt Age conſidered*, ſays "We may remember (however we find this ſcene of Melanthius and Amintor written in the book) that at the theatre we have a good ſcene acted; there is work cut out, and both our Æſopus and Roſcius are on the ſtage together: whatever defect may be in Amintor and Melanthius, Mr. Hart and Mr. Mohun are wanting in nothing. To theſe we owe what is pleaſing in the ſcene; and to this ſcene we may impute the ſucceſs of *The Maid's Tragedy*." Such an encomium from ſo cauſtic a critic as Rymer, outweighs a hundred milky panegyrics. Hart and Mohun were the two great luminaries of the theatrical hemiſphere; but the latter ſeems to have been preferred, at leaſt on one occaſion, by Charles II. who, ſeeing them both perform in a new play, ſaid that Mohun, or Moon, as his name was uſually pronounced, ſhone like the ſun, and Hart like the moon.

Hart, who is ſuppoſed to have been Shakſpeare's great nephew, having the advantage of a tall and handſome perſon, with a mellifluous voice,

played Caſſio, Amintor, Marc Antony, Alexander, &c. while Mohun, who, as we learn from Lee's exclamation, was a "little man," ſenſibly aſſumed ſuch characters only, as in general did not require thoſe endowments: that they mutually adorned the ſtage, inſtructing as well as delighting their auditors, we are aſſured by the following elegant compliment paid to their reſpective merits in the 99th Tatler.

"My old friends, Hart and Mohun, the one by his natural and proper force, the other by his great ſkill and art, never failed to ſend me home full of ſuch ideas as affected my behaviour, and made me inſenſibly more courteous and humane to my friends and acquaintance."

In a note on Steele's *Theatre*, large 8vo. 1791, p. 4, it is ſaid that "Mohun was particularly remarkable for the dignity of his deportment and graceful manner of treading the ſtage." It is alſo obſerved therein, that "the Earl of Rocheſter reproaches the comedians of the Duke of York's company for their vain attempts to ape his excellencies, and ridiculing his defects, the conſequences of age and infirmity," in the ſubjoined lines.

"Through-pac'd ill actors may, perhaps, be cur'd;
"Half players, like half wits, can't be endur'd.
"Yet theſe are they, who durſt expoſe the age
"Of the great Wonder of the *Engliſh* ſtage. [Major *Mohun.*
"Whom Nature ſeem'd to form for your delight,
"And bid him ſpeak, as ſhe bid *Shakeſpear* write.
"Thoſe blades indeed are cripples in their art,
"Mimick his foot, but not his ſpeaking part.
"Let them the *Traytor*, or *Volpone* try;
"Could they — —
"Rage like *Cethegus*, or like *Caſſius* die,
"They ne'er had ſent to *Paris* for ſuch fancies,
"As monſters' heads and merry *Andrew's* dances."

By merry *Andrew* is meant Monſ. *St. Andre*, as appears from a tract by Gildon, called *A Compariſon between the two Stages*, 1702. "The late

Duke of Monmouth was a good judge of dancing, and a good dancer himſelf; when he returned from France, he brought with him *St. Andre*, then the beſt maſter in France; the Duke preſented him to the ſtage, the ſtage, to gratify the Duke, admitted him, and the Duke himſelf thought he might prove a mighty advantage to 'em, though he had nobody elſe of his opinion: a day was publiſhed in the bills for him to dance, but not one more beſides the Duke and his friends came to ſee him; the reaſon was, the plays were then ſo good, and Hart and Mohun acted 'em ſo well, that the audience wou'd not be interrupted for ſo ſhort a time, tho' 'twas to ſee the beſt maſter in Europe."

On the union of the King's and the Duke's companies in 1682, according to Downes, tho' Cibber ſays it was in 1684, Hart retired from the ſtage; but Mohun continued to perform till, at leaſt, 1685, when he appeared in the character of Lord Burleigh, in Banks's *Unhappy Favourite*.

When Major Mohun was born, and when he died, are unknown; of his parentage we are alſo uninformed, but that is of little conſequence; he having, by his merit as an actor, and his valour as an officer, left a double fame behind him; whilſt many, who inherited wealth and titles, have ſcarcely left a trace of their exiſtence: unleſs, like the loathſome ſlug, a ſordid ſlime mark their once devious way!



S. Harding, Del. E. Harding Junr. Sc.

ROBERT NIXON.

the Cheshire Prophet.

From an Original Picture in the Possession of Owen Salisbury Brereton Esqr.

Pub. July 16. 1793. by E. & S. Harding, Pall Mall.

ROBERT NIXON,

WHOSE prophecies have been ſo long celebrated, lived in the reign of King James I. and was a mere ideot; he was employed by ſeveral farmers, followed the plough all day, and afforded them merriment at night: he was a ſhort, ſquab fellow, with a great head, and goggle eyes; uſed to drivel as he ſpoke, which was in a hoarſe voice, and very rarely; had a particular ſpite againſt children, and would frequently run after them to beat them. The people had a ſtrange reverence for his ſtupidity, not only relying implicitly on his predictions, but imagining even his ſilence to be portentous.

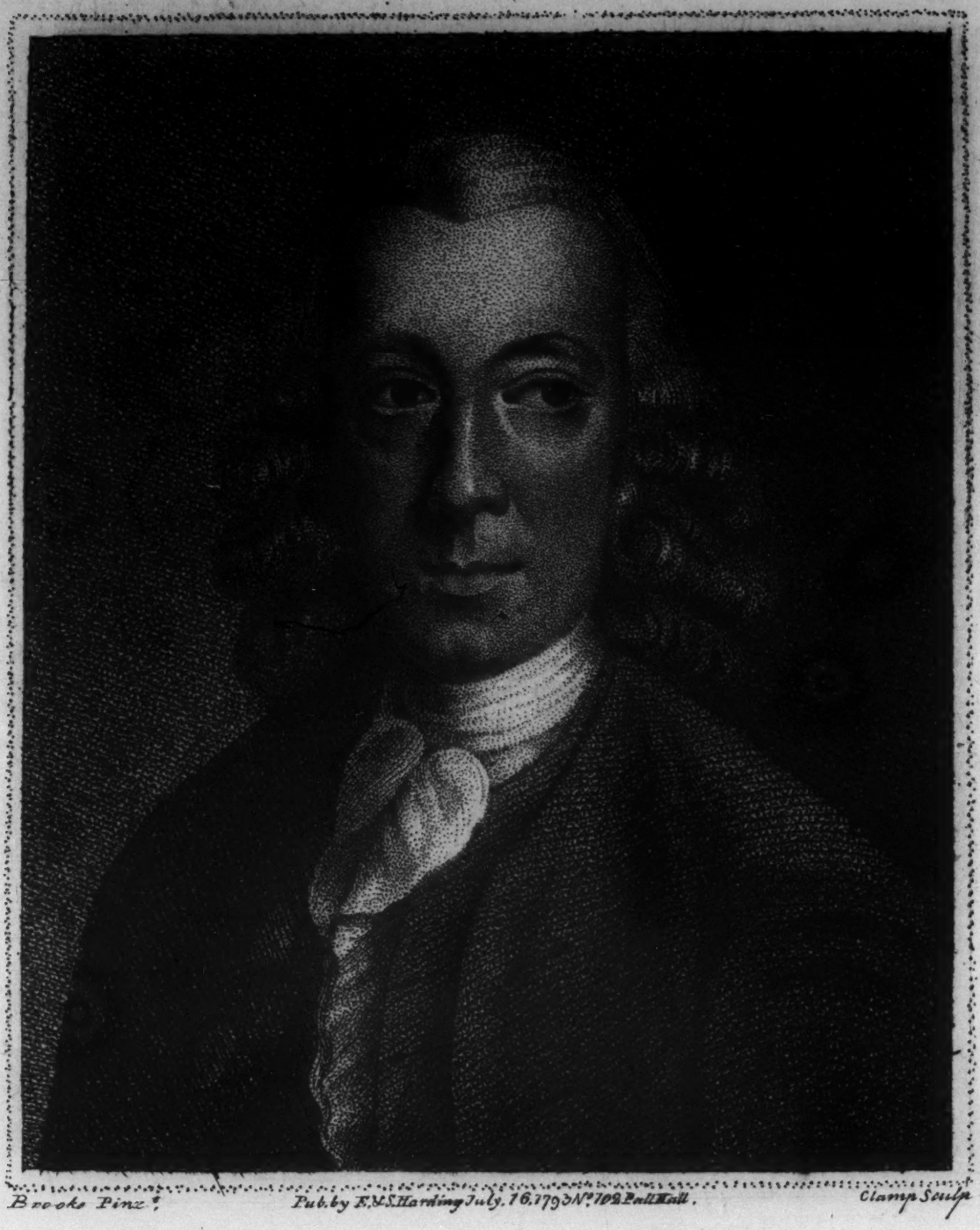
He was at length taken into the houſe of Thomas Cholmondley, of Vale Royal, Cheſhire, Eſq; where he lived when he compoſed his famous prophecies, which he is ſaid to have delivered with the gravity and ſolemnity of an oracle; it being obſerved that, though he could not ſpeak intelligibly when uninſpired, in uttering his prophecies he ſpoke plainly and ſenſibly.

The moſt remarkable of his predictions are ſuppoſed to have had relation to the civil war between King Charles I. and his Parliament; the death of that monarch; the exile and reſtoration of Charles II; the abdication of James II. and the conſequent revolution.

Nixon's prophetic fame reaching the ears of James I. he ordered him to be brought to London, that he might ſee ſo extraordinary a perſonage. On being informed of the honour intended him, he wept bitterly, and begged that he might not be taken to court; giving for a reaſon, that "*he ſhould be ſtarved there*:" which, notwithſtanding every precaution, tradition ſays really happened; the officer to whoſe care he was aſſigned, going in a hurry with the King from Whitehall to Theobalds, leaving Nixon locked up without proviſions: by which accident he was unfortunately ſtarved to death.

Subjoined is the account the preſent owner of the painting, from which the print of Nixon has been engraved, has been pleaſed to give of the accident that put it into his poſſeſſion.

" Being on a viſit to Mr. Cholmondley of Vale Royal, in Cheſhire, and caught in a ſhower of rain on horſeback about a mile before I got there, I went into a cottage near the road; and ſtepping on a piece of canvas at the door, I thought it particular there: ſo, taking it in my hand, I found on the ſide next the ground the face I ſent you; which being ſo odd a one, I aſked ſome account of it; to which the woman [of the cottage] anſwered, *Lord! it is our Nixon's head, which was thrown out of the Hall-houſe the other day, and I brought it ~~home~~.* From her I purchaſed it."



Brooke Pinx.t *Pub.d by F.M.S. Harding July. 16. 1793 N.o 102 Pall Mall.* *Clamp Sculp.*

HENRY BROOKE ESQ.R

from the Original Picture in the Collection of M.r Harding Pall Mall.

HENRY BROOKE, Esq.

WAS a native of Ireland; he had a paternal eſtate in the county of Cavan, and enjoyed the poſt of Barrack-Maſter of Mullingar, in the county of Weſt-Meath.

During the Rebellion in 1745, he publiſhed "*The Farmer's Letters*" in Ireland, written in imitation of Swift's "*Drapier's Letters*," which gained him great reputation.

He was the author of *Guſtavus Vaſa*, a tragedy of much merit; firſt rehearſed at the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane, in 1738; but, on account of ſome patriotic paſſages in it, prohibited by the then Lord Chamberlain: in conſequence of which it was publiſhed by ſubſcription, and produced to Mr. Brooke above a thouſand pounds. Having undergone ſome alterations, it was afterwards acted at Dublin, under the title of *The Patriot*.

The Earl of Weſtmoreland, a tragedy; founded on the firſt Daniſh invaſion of this iſland: acted with applauſe at Dublin in the Years 1741 and 1754, under the different titles of *The Betrayer of his Country* and *Injured Honour*.

Jack, the Giant Queller, a ſatirical opera, performed at Dublin in 1748; interdicted by government after the firſt night: altered, and reproduced on the Iriſh ſtage in 1754.

The Earl of Eſſex, a tragedy, acted at Dublin in 1752; and at the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane, in 1761, with conſiderable ſucceſs.

"The repreſentative of the Earl [The father of our modern Congreve] during the run of the piece, being in converſation with Dr. Johnſon, was loud in the praiſe of Mr. Brooke's ſentiments and poetry. The Doctor, who had neither read nor ſeen the work recommended, deſired to be furniſhed with ſome ſpecimen of its excellence. On this Mr. Sheridan repeated the tag at the end of the firſt act, concluding with this line:

To rule o'er freemen, ſhould themſelves be free.

This mode of reaſoning, obſerved the Doctor, is concluſive in ſuch a degree, that it will loſe nothing of its force, even though we ſhould apply it to a more familiar ſubject, as follows :

Who drives fat oxen, ſhould himſelf be fat.

So happy a parody ought always to attend the *crambe repetita* of the Earl of Eſſex. Mr. Brooke, indeed, when he republiſhed his play, took care to change the line at which the ridicule had been pointed." *Biog. Dram.* V. 2. P. 97, 8. He was alſo author of *Antony and Cleopatra*, *The Impoſtor*, *Cymbeline*, *Montezuma*, and *The Veſtal Virgin*, tragedies; *The Contending Brothers*, a comedy; *The Charitable Aſſociation*, *The Female Officer*, and *The Marriage Contract*, comedies in two acts each, never acted; and *Ruth*, an oratorio. Theſe pieces are all printed in his works in four volumes, 8vo. 1778.

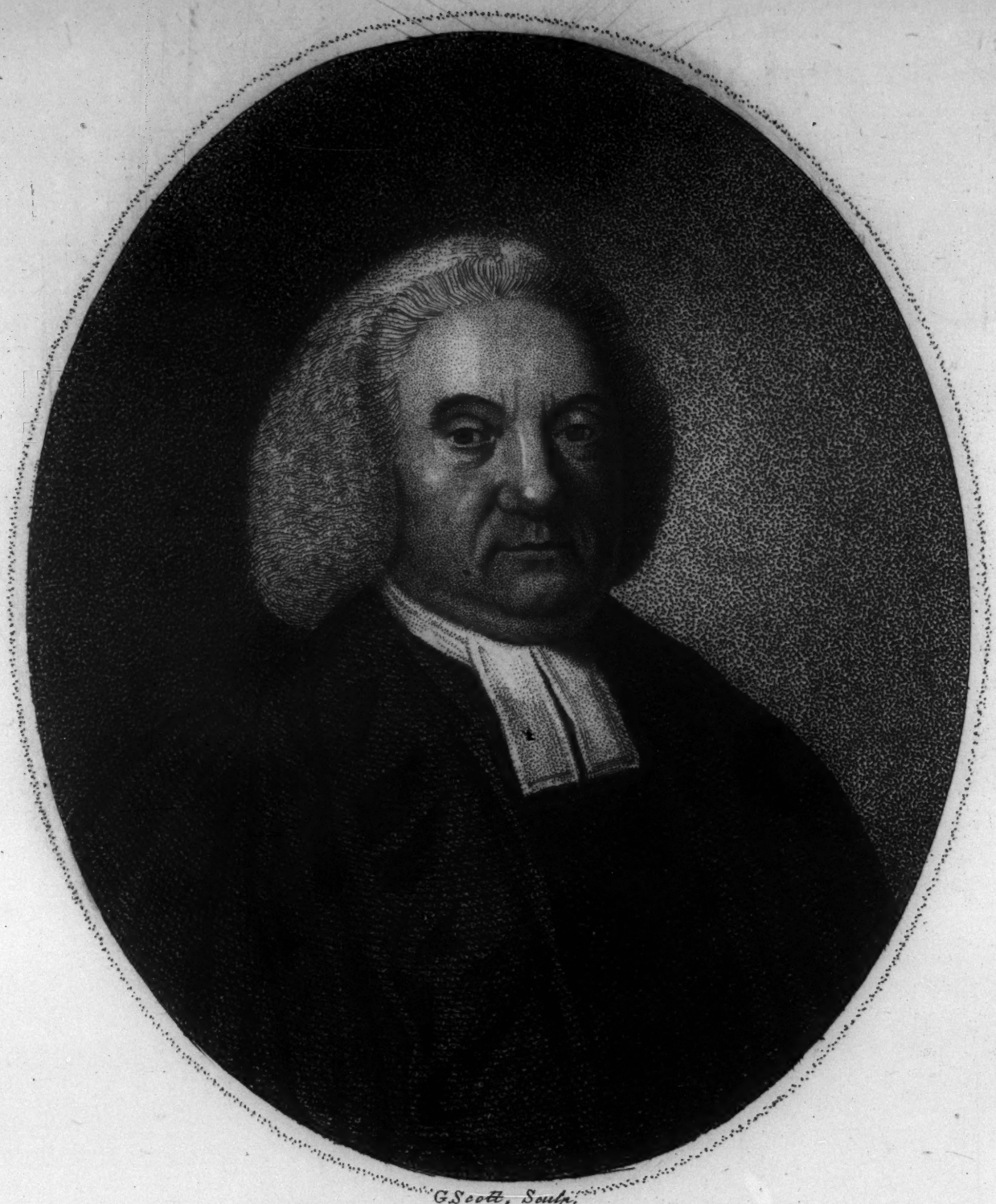
The candid and ingenious editor of the *Biographia Dramatica* ſays,

" Through the whole of Mr. Brooke's writings there breathes a ſtrong ſpirit of liberty, and patriotic zeal, which, though the natural and inborn principle of every ſubject of theſe realms, may have ſubjected them to miſrepreſentation; and what is far from an uncommon caſe, rendered general ſentiment ſuſpected as particular reflection. His dramatic pieces in themſelves, independent of theſe kind of conſiderations, though not to be ranked in the firſt claſs, have undoubtedly a conſiderable ſhare of merit. His plots are ingeniouſly laid and well conducted, his characters not ill drawn, and his language bold and nervous; though it muſt be acknowledged in the laſt particular, the author at times ſeems to pay little regard to the correctneſs of meaſure, and to that poliſh which the language of tragedy ought to receive from harmony of numbers."

After all that has or can be ſaid of Mr. Brooke's dramatic writings, his moſt popular work (which will be read and admired when, probably, the reſt will be neglected, if not forgotten) is the novel of *The Fool of Quality*; this delightful tale is level to all capacities, and comes home to every boſom : if it rank not with *Tom Jones*, *Joſeph Andrews*, *Roderick Random*, or *Peregrine Pickle*; it may ſurely ſtand beſide, perhaps vie with, *The Man of Feeling*, and *The Vicar of Wakefield*.

The amiable author died November, 1783.

To the account of Mr. Brooke may be added, that he was born in 1706. His father was the Reverend William Brooke of Rantavan, Rector of Killinkare Mullough Mybullough, and Licowie. His mother was a Digby. He was educated in Dublin, under Dr. Sheridan; from thence he went to Trinity College, and at the age of ſeventeen was removed to the Temple. He married his firſt couſin, who had been recommended to his care by his aunt when dying. After his marriage he went a ſecond time to London, and wrote his poem of *Univerſal Beauty*, publiſhed 1735, and 1736, under the immediate eye of Mr. Pope. He practiſed the law but a ſhort time. The latter part of his life paſſed entirely in a careful attendance on his wife (whoſe loſs he ſeverely felt), and his children; one of whom, Miſs Brooke, has lately publiſhed a volume of tranſlations from the Iriſh bards.



G. Scott, Sculp.

Dr. SAMUEL OGDEN.

from a Drawing in Crayons by C. Sharp of Cambridge.

after the Original by F. Vander Myn.

Pub. Aug. 26. 1793. by E.K. S. Harding Pall Mall.

DR. SAMUEL OGDEN.

THIS learned and eminent Divine was born at Manchester, in the county of Lancaster, July 28, 1716.; at the Free School of which town he received his education: he was admitted in King's College, Cambridge, in March, 1733; removed to St. John's, in the same University, in August, 1736; where, in the following year, he took the degree of B. A. and on March 24, 1739, was elected Fellow.

In 1740 he was ordained Deacon, at Chester, by the Bishop of that diocese; and Priest at Bugden in Huntingdonshire, by the Bishop of Lincoln, in November, 1741: in which year he took the degree of M. A.

He was elected Master of the Free Grammar School at Halifax in Yorkshire, in 1744; and was appointed, by Dr. Legh, the late Vicar there, to the curacies of Coley and Elland, both in that neighbourhood: the latter of which he held to the end of the year 1762.

In 1748 he became B. D. He resigned his School at Halifax in 1753, and went to reside at Cambrige; where, at the ensuing Commencement in July, he was created D. D.

The late Duke of Newcastle, then Chancellor of the University, being present at the exercise he performed, as appointed by the statutes, for the degree of Doctor of Divinity, was so highly pleased with it, as to be thereby induced soon after to present him to the vicarage of Damerham, in Wiltshire; a living the more valuable, as it was tenable with his Fellowship.

In 1764 he was appointed Woodwardian Professor; and in 1766 he exchanged, with consent of the Duke of Newcastle, the living of Damerham for the rectory of Stansfield in Suffolk, in the presentation of the Lord Chancellor; and in June, the same year, the Master and Fellows of St. John's College presented him to the rectory of Lawford, in Essex: which two last-mentioned livings he held, together with his professorship, till his death.

During the latter part of his life he laboured under much bodily indiſpoſition; and, about a year before he died, as he was ſtepping into his chariot, was ſeized with a paralytic fit: from the effects of which he was judged to be in extreme danger.

The mental fortitude he diſplayed on this melancholy occaſion, and the calmneſs with which he gave the neceſſary inſtructions, in caſe of his diſſolution, could only proceed from a mind perfectly reſigned to the wiſe diſpenſations of Providence, and the untrembling hope of happineſs hereafter.

A ſecond attack of the ſame diſorder, which, after the firſt, he lived in conſtant expectation of, put a period to his exiſtence, March 22, 1778, aged 62 Years.

He was interred in the pariſh church of *The Holy Sepulchre* in Cambridge; where he had preached for ſeveral years after his return to college, in 1753, to numerous auditories, chiefly compoſed of the younger members of that Univerſity.

He was author of two volumes of Sermons, the fourth edition of which was printed in 1788.

In common life, it is ſaid, that there was a real or apparent ruſticity attending his addreſs, which diſguſted thoſe who were ſtrangers to his character; but this prejudice ſoon wore off, as the intimacy with him increaſed: and notwithſtanding the ſternneſs, and even ferocity, he would ſometimes throw into his countenance, he was one of the moſt humane and tender-hearted men ever known.



HENRY FITZROY,

DUKE of RICHMOND,

From a Miniature Picture in the Collection of the Earl of Orford; Strawberry Hill.

— b. F. & S. Harding, Pall Mall.

HENRY FITZROY,

DUKE OF RICHMOND,

WAS natural Son to King Henry VIII. by the Lady Elizabeth Talbois, daughter of Sir John Blount, Knight, and widow of Gilbert Lord Talbois, born at Blackmore in Eſſex. King Henry had a particular fondneſs for this child; at the age of ſix years, June 18th, 1525, (17 Henry VIII.) he was firſt made Knight of the Garter, then advanced to the dignity of Earl of Nottingham, and the ſame day created Duke of Richmond and Somerſet, with the fee of £40. per annum; the ceremony being performed at the royal palace of Bridewell, in the city of London: July 28, of the ſame year, he was made Admiral of England, Ireland, Normandy, &c. and, 19 Henry VIII. had a patent for his Wardenſhip of the eaſt, weſt, and middle marches towards Scotland. The Lieutenancy of Ireland was alſo granted him, 22 Henry VIII. but, on account of his juvenile years, Sir William Skeffington was appointed his deputy. Leland informs us that he had a ſpirit turned to martial affairs, was maſter of the languages then in vogue, and had an excellent taſte in polite literature; on which that learned antiquary compliments him in an hexaſtic prefixed to his Collectanea, vol. V.

Ad illuſtriſſimum Henricum Ducem Richmontanum.

Quo Romana modo maiuſcula littera pingi,
Pingi quo poſſit littera parua modo,
Hic liber ecce tibi ſignis monſtrabit apertis
Princeps, Aonii ſpes et alumne gregis:
Qui tibi ſi placeat (quod certe ſpero futurum)
Maxima pro paruo munere dona dabis.

See Weever's *Ancient Funerall Monuments*, folio, 1631, p. 840; whence theſe lines are copied.

This taſte, no doubt, was not a little improved by the mutual intercourſe and emulation between the young Duke and the celebrated Henry Howard, Earl of Surrey, with whom he was educated at Windſor. In 1532 the faſhion of the times removed them to Paris, to improve themſelves in thoſe ſtudies they had firſt cultivated in England; in which year K. Henry croſſing the ſea with a royal train to Calais, to have an interview with K. Francis of France, Richmond attended by Surrey met him there: and ſuch an affection grew between theſe noble youths, that, to cement the tie of friendſhip, the Duke on their return married the Earl's ſiſter, Lady Mary Howard, daughter of Thomas Howard, third Duke of Norfolk.

Theſe nuptials were probably never conſummated; the Duke dying without iſſue at St. James's, Weſtminſter, July 29,* 1536, (28 Henry VIII.) about the 17th year of his age. He was buried in Thetford monaſtery; but, at the diſſolution, his bones were removed to Framlingham, with his monument, which now ſtands there on the north ſide of the altar. It has no inſcription nor effigies; but at each corner is a figure holding a ſhield, and the inſtruments of the paſſion; the cornice is charged with compartments of Old Teſtament hiſtory. On the north ſide twice, and once on the ſouth, are his wife's arms in a lozenge. At the eaſt and weſt ends, and twice on the ſouth ſide, his arms, *England*, with a baton ſiniſter and *Talbois* on a ſcutcheon of pretence, impaling *Howard*; alſo *England* with *Talbois* in a garter ducally crowned.

A banner of his arms, impaled under a ducal coronet, with thoſe of the Lady Mary Howard, is depicted in a book in the College of Arms, marked I 2, Standards, &c. in which he bears France and England quarterly, within a border alſo quarterly, 1. erminette, 2. and 3. compony Or and Azure; 4. gobony, Argent and Azure; over all, a baton ſiniſter, Argent; an eſcutcheon of pretence quarterly, Gules, and Vaire Or and Vert, charged with a lion rampant, Argent; on a chief Azure, a caſtle between two bucks heads caboſſed, Argent, *Talbois*.

His wife's arms are alſo, Howard, with the augmentation; 2. Brotherton; 3. Mowbray; and 4. Warren. This banner is ſupported by an antelope,

* Weever ſays "the 22d of July."

Argent bezanty, horned, hoofed, gorged with a ducal coronet, and chained, Or. The ſame arms are alſo upon his ſtall in St. George's chapel in Windſor caſtle.—See Sandford's *Genealogical Hiſtory*, 1677, p. 466.

The King, his wife, and friend, mourned exceedingly for the premature death of this amiable youth; it was long before the latter forgot the loſs of this beloved aſſociate of his early years, who ſo nearly reſembled himſelf in genius, manners, and acquiſitions: and who, had he lived, would probably have prevented the Earl from falling a ſacrifice to the fury of the King his father.

Among the works of the Earl of Surrey is mentioned a Poem on the death of the Duke of Richmond, which we may conceive to have been tender in the extreme; but which, with ſome other pieces of the ſame elegant author, is unhappily loſt.

In 1543 Surrey was confined to Windſor Caſtle, for eating fleſh in Lent; contrary to the King's Proclamation, Feb. 9, 1542: during which reſtraint he wrote the following pathetic elegy, lamenting the happier days paſſed there with young Fitzroy.

" *Priſoner in Windſor, he recounteth his pleaſure there paſſed.*

" So cruell priſon howe could betyde, alas!
As proude Windſor: Where I in Luſt and Joy,
Wythe a Kynges Sonne, my chyldyſh yeres dyd paſſe,
In greater feaſt, than Priams Sonnes of Troye:
Where eche ſwete place returnes a taſtfull ſower:
The large grene Courtes where we were wont to rove,
Wyth Eyes caſt up into the Maydens tower,
And eaſy ſighes, ſuch as folke draw in Love:
The ſtately ſeates, the Ladies brighte of hewe;
The Daunces ſhort, long tales of greate delight,
Wyth woordes and lookes, that Tygers could but rewe,
Where eche of us dyd pleade the others ryghte.
The palme play, where deſpoyled for the game,
With dazed Eyes oft we by gleames of Love
Have myſt the Ball, and gote ſighte of our Dame
To bayte her Eyes, whyche kept the leads above

The gravel ground, wythe ſleves tyde on the helme
On fomyng horſe, with ſwordes and friendly hartes;
Wythe chere as though one ſhoulde another whelme
Where we have fought, and chaſed oft wyth dartes.
With Silver droppes the meade yet ſpreade for ruthe,
In active games of Nimbleneſs and Strength,
Where we dyd ſtrayne trayned wyth ſwarmes of youthe
Our tender limmes, that yet ſhot up in lengthe.
The ſecrete groves which oft we made reſounde,
Of pleaſant playnte, and of our Ladies prayſe,
Recordyng oft what grace eche one had founde,
What hope of ſpede, what dreade of long delayes.
The wylde forreſte, the clothed holtes with grene,
With raynes availed and ſwiftly breathed horſe;
Wyth cry of Houndes and merry blaſtes betwene,
Where we did chaſe the fearful hart of force.
The wyde vales eke, that harborde us eche nyghte,
Wherewyth, (alas) reviveth in my breſte
The ſwete accorde, ſuch ſlepes as yet delyght,
The pleaſant dreames, the quyet bed of reſt:
The ſecret thoughtes imparted with ſuch truſt;
The wanton talke, the dyvers chaunge of playe;
The Friendſhip ſworne, eche promiſe kept ſo juſt,
Wherewith we paſt the Winter nyghte away.
And wyth thys thoughte, the bloud forſakes the face,
The teares berayne my chekes of deadly hewe,
The whyche as ſoone as ſobbyng ſighes, (alas!)
Upſupped have, thus, I my playnt renewe:
O place of bliſſe! renewer of my Woes!
Give me accompt where is my noble fere,
Whom in thy walles thou doeſt eche nyghte encloſe,
To other leeſe, but unto me moſt deare:
Eccho (alas!) that doth my ſorrow rewe,
Returns thereto a hollowe ſounde of playnt;
Thus I alone, where all my freedome grewe,
In pryſon pyne, wythe bondage and reſtraynt:
And with remembrance of the greater griefe,
To baniſhe the leſſe I fynd my chief reliefe."

"POEMS of *Henry Howard, Earl of Surrey*," printed for *W. Meares*, 8*vo.* 1717, *p.* 12. collated with "SONGES AND SONNETTES, *written by the Right Honorable Lord Henry Haward, late Earle of Surrey.*" Imprinted by *Richard Tottell*, 1567. Reprinted by *E. Curll*, 8*vo.* 1717. *Surrey's* POEMS are ſaid to have been printed in 1565, 1567, 1569, and 1585 or 1587.



S. Harding delin.

I. Clamp Sculp.

To his Grace the Duke of Leeds President, & the
TOXOPHILITE Society of London,
This Portrait of SIR WILL.M WOOD,
a Celebrated Archer of the last Century, from an Original Picture
in the Possession of that Society, is Respectfully Inscribed by
his Grace's, & their Obed.t Hum.le Servants. S & E. Harding.

CETTRUM PETE

London. Pub.d by E & S. Harding, Pall Mall 21 May 1793.

SIR WILLIAM WOOD.

THIS perſon was *Marſhal to the Regiment of Archers*, as he informs us in a ſmall volume publiſhed by himſelf, anno 1682, entituled "THE BOWMAN'S GLORY; or, ARCHERY REVIVED; giving an account of the many ſignal Favours vouchſafed to Archers and Archery by thoſe Renowned Monarchs, King Henry VIII. James, and Charles I, as by their ſeveral gracious commiſſions here recited may appear. With a brief Relation of the Manner of the Archers marching on ſeveral days of Solemnity." Maitland, in his *Hiſtory of London*, ſays, that the title of *Sir* was given to William Wood as a compliment of his Brethren Archers for his dexterity in ſhooting. But it is more likely to have been conferred on him royally, as the titles of Duke of Shoreditch, Marquis of Clerkenwell, &c. were on ſome of his Predeceſſors. He died September 4, 1691, aged 82 years, and was buried at St. James's, Clerkenwell; having this Epitaph inſcribed near his grave.

" Sir William Wood lyes very near this Stone,
" In's time in Archery excell'd by none;
" Few were his Equals, and this Noble Art
" Has ſuffer'd now in the moſt tender Part.
" Long did he live the Honour of the Bow,
" And his long Life to That alone did owe:
" But how can Art ſecure, or what can ſave
" Extreme Old Age from an appointed Grave?
" Surviving Archers much his Loſs lament,
" And in Reſpect beſtow'd this Monument,
" Where whiſtling Arrows did his Worth proclaim,
" And eterniz'd his Memory and Name."

This is preſerved in Webb's *Epitaphs*. 1775. Vol. 1, P. 260.

Mr. Pennant, in his Account "OF LONDON," 1790, p. 195, ſays, "Now we are on the outſide of the Church [St. James's, Clerkenwell] let me, in this revival of Archery, direct the attention of the brethren and ſiſters of the bow to the epitaph of Sir William Wood, a celebrated Archer, who died in 1691. æt. 82. May their longevity equal his! but when they have made their laſt ſhot, I hope that the *Royal Britiſh* BOWMEN have provided an abler bard to celebrate their ſkill, than fell to the lot of poor *William Wood*."

This, it is imagined, alludes to the following lines prefixed to Wood's *Bowman's Glory*.

" *In Praiſe of Archery.*

" Brave Archery, what Rapture ſhall I raiſe
" In giving thee thy merit, and due praiſe?
" Divine thou art, as from the Gods begot:
" *Apollo* with an Arrow *Python* Shot,
" And *Cupid*, the fair *Venus* ſon, we know,
" Is always figur'd with his Shafts and Bow.
" The chaſt *Diana* with her Nymphs in chaſe,
" Will with no other Arms their ſhoulders grace.
" A mighty Bow the great *Alcides* drew,
" When he (to ſave his Bride) the *Centaur* ſlew.
" It is the powerful Hand of Heaven that bends
" The all-colour'd Rainbow that ſo far extends:
" Before the Tormentary art was found,
" The jarring ſtring, did make the dreadfull'ſt ſound.
" And that invulner'd *Greek* unſcar'd, by ſteel
" Was ſhot, and ſlain by *Paris* in the heel.
" The naked *Indian* doth no Armor lack,
" His Bow being bent, and Quiver at his back.
" And the wild *Tartar* doth no danger fear,
" His Arrow nocht, & String drawn to his Ear.

" The *Parthian* in this practiſe hath ſuch ſkill,
" That when he flies, he can Shoot back & kill.
" For us; what forraign Chronicles, but ſing
" Our Honours purchaſt by the Gray-gooſe wing?
" Brave *Cordelion* with [his] feathered Band
" Beat the proud *Sultan* from the *Holy-land*.
" And what an Honour did the Black Prince gain
" When He with Engliſh Archers conquered *Spain!*
" So Ancient, ſo Divine, ſo Nobly fam'd
" (Yet for the Bodie's health there's nothing nam'd)
" It is an Exerciſe (by proof) we ſee
" Whoſe practiſe doth with nature beſt agree.
" Obſtructions of the Liver it prevents,
" Stretching the Nerves and Arteries, gives extents
" To the Spleens oppilations, clears the Breſt
" And ſpungy Lungs: It is a Foe profeſt
" To all Conſumptions: More what need I name?
" The State approves it for a Lawfull game.
" What won our Honour, is now made our Sport,
" Witneſs *Poictiers*, *Creſſy*, and *Agincourt*."

Theſe are the only verſes, if they may be ſo called, in Wood's book; the chief contents of which are, Patents of King Henry VIII. James, and Charles I. "concerning Archerie;" and deſcriptions of ſeveral Proceſſions, Shows, and Shootings, from the year 1583 to 1681.

Wood cannot be deemed an egotiſt; the two following ſlight notices being all that occur concerning himſelf throughout his book. In a deſcription of a Grand Proceſſion of Archers through the city of London he ſays, " Firſt came two Enſigns before the Marſhal of the Field, the Marſhal [himſelf] being clad in green Velvet and Sattin, with a Trunchion in his hand: Then followed him forty Foreſters, apparelled all in Green, every one bearing a Bow and four Shafts by their ſide, with horns at their backs, which

they winded as they went along, &c. &c. Next five *Swattrutters* ſtrangely apparelled with great Hoſe down to the ſmall of their Legs, with ſtrange Caps agreeable, bearing on their Necks long Swords, which ſeemed very ſtearn in Countenance."

" Theſe 5 green men were prepared by Mr. *Wood*, who being continual Rangers did both expreſs his name, and beautifie the Show. His badge alſo bare a fair Shield, upon which ſtood this Sentence, *More ways than one to the Wood.*"

The original badge, emboſſed in ſilver, as repreſented in the portrait on the breaſt of Wood, and worn by him on public ſolemnities, is now in the poſſeſſion of Mr. Waring, the celebrated Toxopholite.

In the Continuation of *Ben Jonſon's* admired Fragment of THE SAD SHEPHERD; *Or*, A TALE OF ROBIN HOOD. 8vo. 1783, is the following deſcription of a Bowman's felicity; which may be permitted, not inappoſitely, to conclude this article.

The interlocutors are *Robin Hood* and the Shepherd *Lionel*.

Rob. Hither I came, foregoing pomp and ſtate,
In ſearch of happineſs ſo rarely found.
Here in theſe ſylvan ſhades (oh bliſsful ſeat!)
Unenvied and unenvying, we abide
The change of ſeaſons, and the lapſe of time;
For healthful exerciſe, and needful food,
Through merry Sherwood chaſe the noble hart:
When from his lair, beneath a brake of vert,
Unharbour'd firſt by Scathlock, or ſtout John,
Sudden he'll bound, he'll fly; aſcend the hill,
Deſcend (that gain'd) the dale; now ſtop, look back,
And liſt if he's ſecure: the bugle ſounds;
Again like wind he fleets, as fleet the hounds
Purſue; they ſtrain, they pant; till, nearly ſpent,
We ſlip our ſtrong relays: then what a ſound,
When in full cry the treble, counter, baſe
O' th' tuneful pack, in perfect harmony,
Ring through the azure vault of ſmiling heav'n!
Whoſe echo with the concert keeps true time;
While the ſpheres liſten to the envied chime!
Lio. Renowned hunter! gallant Robin Hood!
Thy bow'r, thy ſports, thy manners pleaſe ſo well,
A bowmen with thee, I, content, could dwell!



Clamp sc.

HUMP LLOYD.

HUMPHREY LLOYD, OR LHWYD,

OF DENBIGH, IN WALES, ESQ.

THIS moſt learned and accompliſhed antiquary derived his pedigree from the *Roſendales* of the north, who, by marriage with the heireſs of *Foxhall*, in the neighbourhood of *Denbigh*, ſettled there in 1297. He was the ſon and heir of *Robert Lloyd*, alias *Roſſenhall*, of the ancient borough of Denbigh, (which borough *Humphrey* repreſented in 1563), by *Joan* his wife, daughter of *Lewis Pigott*; and was born in or about the year 1527: he was educated at Oxford, and was a commoner of *Brazennoſe* College; in 1547 he took the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and in 1551 proceeded Maſter of Arts. He ſtudied phyſick at the Univerſity, either for his amuſement, or to acquire the knowledge thereof for the occaſional benefit of mankind, as he never profeſſed it for gain; though he is ſaid to have practiſed it in Denbigh-Caſtle, where he afterwards chiefly reſided. He was alſo extremely eloquent, an acute rhetorician, a ſound philoſopher, and a well-bred gentleman; had a taſte for muſick and drawing; and made the map of *England* for the "Theatrum Orbis" of his intimate friend *Abraham Ortelius*; publiſhed at Antwerp, Anno 1570: to whom he addreſſed his "Commentarioli Britannicæ Deſcriptionis Fragmentum", 1572; and his epiſtle "De Mona Druidum Inſula, Antiquitati ſuæ reſtituta". He tranſlated, augmented and perfected "A Deſcription of *Cambria*, now called *Wales*", which was written by *John Rheſe, ap Riſe, Pryſe* or *Priſeus*, who was knighted by the Protector *Somerſet*, and publiſhed by *David Powel*, 1584. He alſo wrote "Chronicon Walliæ, a Rege Cadwalladero, uſque ad An. Dom. 1294"; now in manuſcript in the Cotton Library, under *Caligula*, A. 6. In the ſtudy both of medicine and antiquities he has left ſo many proofs of his knowledge, that it ſeems to

the learned Moſes Williams, Lond. 1731. 4to. and Amſt. 1738. with his pieces "De Mona inſula," and "De Britannica arce: accedunt æræ "Cambro-Britannicæ," which had been annexed to "A Deſcription of "Cambria, now called Wales, wrote by Sir John Price, knt. prefixed to "the hiſtorie of Cambria, now called Wales; a part of the moſt famous "yland of Brytaine; written in the Brytiſh language above two hundred "yeares paſt; tranſlated into Engliſh by H. Lloyd, gentleman: augment-"ed out of records and beſt approoved authors, by David Powell, doctor "in divinitie, 1584." 4to. The deſcription of Cambria was reprinted at Oxford 1663, in two 4to ſheets and a half, under the title of "A Deſcription of Wales;" but ſo much altered and diſguiſed, that many have thought it a different piece. The hiſtory of Cambria is by Caradoc of Lancarvon, and this tranſlation was republiſhed by Wm. Wynne, Lond. 1697. 8vo.

"De mona, druidum inſula antiquitati ſuæ reſtituta: Humph. Lluydii "epiſtola ad Ortelium." Lond. 1543-1570. 1573. 4to. and at the end of Ortelius's Theatrum. Antw. 1592, Fol. and together with Lluyd's treatiſe "De armamentario Romano," printed at the end of Sir John Pryſe's Hiſtoriæ Britannicæ defenſio. Lond. 1573, 4to. and annexed to Mr. Williams's correct edition of Lluyd's Deſcriptio Britannica, 1731.

In Ames's Hiſtory of Printing, p. 580, it is obſerved that, in Ortelius's Geography is an exact draught of the ſea coaſt of Scotland by Humphrey Lhuyd. A. Wood mentions an Almanack and Kalender as the firſt publication by Lloyd; alſo that he tranſlated from the Latin *The Judgment of Urines.* printed Lond. 1551. oct. and *The Treaſure of Health, containing many profitable Medicines.* Lond. 1585. oct. written by Pet. Hiſpanus. To which latter tranſlation he added the Cauſes and Signs of every Diſeaſe, with the Aphoriſms of Hippocrates.

The various endowments and acquiſitions of our celebrated antiquary the reader may form ſome idea of from the memoirs here collected; and the motto on his portrait, (in which there is ſome variation from that above) in poſſeſſion of his repreſentative, *John Lloyd*, of *Aſton*, Eſq; expreſſes his liberal turn of mind: *Hwy pery klod na golyd*; FAME IS MORE LASTING THAN WEALTH.



Dr. RICHARD KIDDER,

BISHOP of BATH & WELLS.

From a Picture by Mrs. Beale, in the Gallery at Emanuel College, Cambridge.

Pub.d Feb.y 1794. by E & S Harding, Pall Mall.

DR. RICHARD KIDDER.

THIS learned Engliſh divine was born, according to ſome, in Suſſex; others ſay in Suffolk: but when is not recorded.

He was ſent to Emmanuel College in Cambridge, in 1649, where he took his degrees of Bachelor and Maſter of Arts.

His College preſented him to the vicarage of Stanground, in Huntingdonſhire; from which, by virtue of the Bartholomew act, he was ejected, for nonconformity, in 1662: but, upon his conforming, he was preſented, by Arthur Earl of Eſſex, to the rectory of Raine, in Eſſex, in 1664, where he continued till 1674; when the Merchant-Taylors company preſented him to the rectory of St. Martin's Outwich, London.

He was inſtalled into a prebend of Norwich, September 16, 1681; in 1689 was made Dean of Peterborough, on the promotion of Simon Patrick to the ſee of Chicheſter: and, upon the deprivation of Ken, Biſhop of Bath and Wells, for declining to take the oaths to King William and Queen Mary, with Beveridge's refuſal of that ſee, Kidder was nominated thereto in June, and conſecrated Auguſt 30, 1691, in the church of St. *Mary Le Bow* in London, by John Archbiſhop of Canterbury, Gilbert Biſhop of Sarum, Peter Biſhop of Winton, John Biſhop of Norwich, and Edward Biſhop of Glouceſter.

In 1693 he preached the lecture founded by the Honourable Robert Boyle, being the ſecond who preached it: his Sermons on which occaſion are inſerted in a '*Demonſtration of the Meſſias*', in three parts: publiſhed ſeparately in 1694, 1699, and 1770. This being written expreſsly againſt the Jews, the author diſplays in it that extenſive knowledge of the Hebrew, and other Oriental languages, for which he had long been celebrated. He wrote '*A Commentary on the five books of Moſes; with a diſſertation concerning*

the author or writer of the ſaid books, and a general argument to each of them', publiſhed in two volumes, 1694.

He was the author of the following tracts.

" The young Man's duty. A diſcourſe ſhewing the neceſſity of ſeeking the Lord betimes, as alſo the danger and unreaſonableneſs of truſting to a late or death-bed repentance. Deſigned eſpecially for young Perſons, before they are debauched by evil company, and evil habits." Lond. 1663.

" Convivium cœleſte: A plain and familiar diſcourſe concerning the Lord's Supper, ſhewing at once the nature of that Sacrament, as alſo the right way of preparing ourſelves for the receiving of it, &c." Lond, 1674.

" Charity directed: or, the way to give almes to the greateſt advantage. In a Letter to a Friend." Lond. 1677.

" The Chriſtian ſufferer ſupported: or, a diſcourſe concerning the grounds of Chriſtian fortitude, ſhewing at once that the ſufferings of good Men are not inconſiſtent with God's ſpecial Providence." Lond. 1680.

" Reflections on a French Teſtament printed at Bourdeaux, 1626, pretended to be tranſlated into the French by the Divines of Lovain." Lond. 1693.

" A Charge to the Clergy of his Dioceſe at his primary Viſitation, begun at Axebridge, June 2, 1692." Lond. 1693.

He alſo publiſhed ſeveral ſermons, as " A Diſcourſe concerning the education of Youths; on Epheſ. 1. 4." Lond. 1673. " A Sermon preached before the Lord Mayor and Court of Alderman at Guildhall Chap. July 16, 1682." Lond. 1682. " A Sermon at the funeral of Mr. William Allen, Auguſt 17, 1686, on Hebrews, 13. 4." Lond. 1686.

Dr. Kidder likewiſe publiſhed ſeveral tracts againſt Popery, during the of James II.

This very clear, and elegant writer, accounted one of the beſt divines of his time, was unhappily killed in his bed, with his lady, by the ſudden fall of a ſtack of chimnies, during a great ſtorm, in his palace at Wells, November, 1703; and was interred privately in the cathedral of that ſee.



Painted by H.Verelst 1693.

Engraved by James Fittler 1786.

Sir Edmund Turnor of Stoke Rochford Co: Lincoln Knt

born 1619. *died 1707.*

MEMOIRS OF

SIR EDMUND TURNOR, KNIGHT.

IT has been juſtly obſerved that the lives of private men ſhould only be publiſhed when their virtues are very ſhining, and their goodneſs ſo remarkable, that their example may be beneficial to mankind*; in this claſs we may venture to place the ſubject of theſe memoirs. He was the youngeſt brother of Judge Turnor (ſee p. 12) and was born at Milton-Ernis, May 14, 1619. In his political character he was attached to the Crown, and was active in its ſervice; when Briſtol was taken by Prince Rupert, he was appointed Treaſurer and Paymaſter to the garriſon there, and was made priſoner at the battle of Worceſter, 1651, being then a Captain of Horſe. As a reward for theſe ſervices he was to have been a Knight of the Royal Oak; but that order not taking place, he was knighted in 1663, about which time he was a Commiſſioner of the Alienation Office, Surveyor General of the Out Ports, and one of the chief Farmers of the Cuſtoms.

In 1654 he married Margaret daughter of Sir John Harriſon of Balls Co. Herts, Knt. by whom he became poſſeſſed of the manor of Stoke-Rochford, in Lincolnſhire, where he reſided, and ſerved the office of Sheriff of the county in 1681.

Dame Margaret Turnor died July 30, 1679, leaving iſſue one ſon, John Turnor, Eſq; who married Diana, only child of the Honourable Algernon

* Preface to the Life of Bonnell.

Cecil, ſon of William Earl of Saliſbury; and one daughter, Elizabeth, married to Sir Juſtinian Iſham, of Lamport, Bart. Sir Edmund Turnor died April 4, 1707, in the 88th year of his age, and was buried in the chancel of the church of Stoke, near to a monument which he had erected for his wife, and in part for himſelf, during his life-time.

His charity and public ſpirit were exemplary, and ſeveral acts of his munificence remain the laſting monuments of his character. DONA DEI DEO was his favourite principle, and as he maintained that principle in his mind, he ſupported it in his practice: nor was he leſs fervent in his piety than beneficent in his charity. In reſpect to the place of his birth, he endowed the vicarage of Milton-Ernis, with the impropriate tithes, then let at £100 a year, and he rebuilt the vicarage houſe and offices there; and as Biſhop Kennet* expreſſes himſelf, "that his piety to the church might the better be conſecrated by his charity to the poor," he erected an hoſpital for ſix poor perſons, and endowed it with lands to the value of £20 a year. At Stoke-Rochford he founded another hoſpital, for the like number of poor perſons; and at Wragby, in Lincolnſhire, where he had purchaſed a conſiderable eſtate, he built an hoſpital and a chapel, ſettling on the ſame a clear annual rent of £100. Beſides theſe evidences of his generoſity and munificence, he enlarged the revenues of the four royal hoſpitals in London, by giving amongſt them a ſum in exchequer bills, the intereſt of which amounted to £200 a year. On the new workhouſe in Biſhopſgate Street he ſettled £37. 15s. 6d. a year.

As to prayer, his life was almoſt one continued act of devotion;‡ and to enable him the more largely to relieve the wants of others by his occaſional alms, which were very great, he denied himſelf many unneceſſary enjoyments of this world; a ſort of ſelf-denial, no doubt, very acceptable to God, as well as beneficial to mankind†.

* Caſe of Impropriations p. 325.

‡ Sermon at the funeral of Sir E. Turnor, 8vo. by John Adamſon.

† Wilford's Memorials of Worthy Perſons, fol. p. 81.

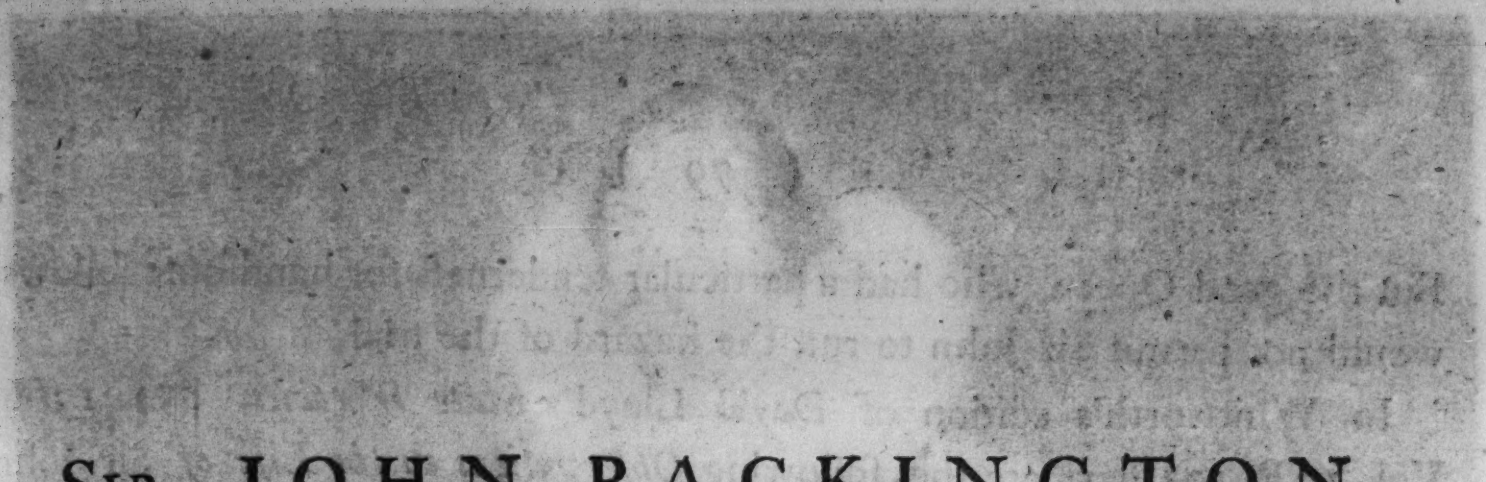


R Clamp Sculpt.

SIR JOHN PACKINGTON,

From a Drawing in the Collection of Thomas Pennant Esq.r taken from the Original Picture at Washwood, Worcestershire.

Publd Octr. 1794. by E & S Harding Pall Mall.



SIR JOHN PACKINGTON.

THE annexed portrait of this worthy and gallant Knight is copied from a drawing in the ſecond volume of Mr. Pennant's *MS. Outlines of the Globe*; ſee his *Literary Life*, P. 41. The drawing was made from the original at Weſtwood, the fine and antient family ſeat of Sir Herbert Packington, in Worceſterſhire.

The following anecdotes are taken from the ſame curious work; and the proprietors of this Publication might be juſtly thought deficient in gratitude, did they not return their warmeſt thanks to Mr. Pennant for his frank permiſſion to copy both the one and the other.

A wager was laid in the days of Queen Elizabeth by Sir John Packington, commonly called Luſty Packington, that he would ſwim from the Bridge at Weſtminſter, *i. e.* Whitehall Stairs, to that at Greenwich, for the ſum of £3100; this ſhews that high wagering was not unknown in that age: but it was on manly occaſions, worthy of an old Roman, daſhing into the troubled Tiber.

" —— once, upon a raw and guſty day,
" The troubled Tiber chafing with her ſhores,
" Cæſar ſaid to me, *Dar'ſt thou*, Caſſius, *now*
" *Leap in with me into this angry flood*,
" *And ſwim to yonder point?*—Upon the word,
" Accouter'd as I was, I plunged in,
" And bade him follow: ſo, indeed, he did.
" The torrent roar'd; and we did buffet it
" With luſty ſinews; throwing it aſide
" And ſtemming it with hearts of controverſy."

Shakſpeare's *Julius Cæſar*, A. 1. S. 2.

But the good Queen, who had a particular tenderneſs for handſome fellows, would not permit Sir John to run the hazard of the trial.

In Whitworth's edition of David Lloyd's *State Worthies*, 8vo. 1766, Vol. 1. P. 504 ſeq. are the following *Obſervations on the Life of* Sir John Packington.

Sir John Packington was a perſon of no mean family, and of form and feature no way deſpieable: for he was a brave gentleman, and a very fine courtier; and for the time which he ſtayed there, was very high in the queen's grace: but he came in, and went out, and through diſaſſiduity loſt the advantage of her favour; and death drawing a veil over him, utterly deprived him of recovery. Had he brought leſs to the court than he did, he might have carried away more than he brought: for he had a time for it, but was an ill huſband of opportunity. His handſome features took the moſt, and his neat parts the wiſeſt at court. He could ſmile ladies to his ſervice, and argue ſtates-men to his deſign with equal eaſe. His reaſon was *powerful*, his beauty *more*. Never was a brave ſoul more bravely ſeated: Nature beſtowed great parts on him, education poliſhed him to an admirable frame of prudence and vertue. Queen Elizabeth called him *Her Temperance*, and Leiceſter *His Modeſty*. By the courtiers he was called *Moderation*.

It is a queſtion to this day, whether his reſolution took the ſoldiers, his prudence the politicians, his complyance the favourites, his complaiſance the courtiers, his piety the clergy, his integrity and condeſcention the people, or his knowledge the learned, moſt? This new court-ſtar was a nine days wonder, engaging all eyes until it ſet ſatisfied with its own glory. He came to court, he ſaid, as Solomon did, to ſee its vanity; and retired as he did, to repent it. It was he who ſaid firſt what Biſhop Sanderſon urged afterwards, *That a ſound faith was the beſt divinity, a good conſcience the beſt law, and temperance the beſt physick*. To conclude this amiable character, Lloyd adds, Sir John Packington was virtuous and modeſt, and died in his bed an honeſt and an happy man!



RICHARD COX,

BISHOP OF ELY,

From an original Picture in Trinity Hall, Cambridge.

Pubd. as the Act directs, by E & S Harding, Pall Mall.

Dr. RICHARD COX.

THIS learned Divine was born at Whaddon, in Buckinghamſhire, of obſcure parents, in the year 1499.

He received, probably, the rudiments of his education in the ſmall priory of Snelſhall in the pariſh of Whaddon; was afterwards ſent to Eton-ſchool, and thence elected into a ſcholarſhip at King's-college in Cambridge, in 1518, of which he became Fellow in 1519. The ſame year he took his Bachelor of Arts degree; and, having become eminent for piety and learning, was invited to Oxford by Cardinal Wolſey, as one of thoſe bright ſcholars intended to fill up his new foundation; when he was preferred to be one of the Junior Canons of Cardinal-college, now abſorbed into Chriſt-church: in 1525 he was incorporated Bachelor of Arts at Oxford alſo, and in 1526 proceeded Maſter of Arts. He was reputed one of the greateſt ſcholars of his age; and his poetical compoſitions are ſaid to have been in great eſteem. Upon what ground this latter encomium reſts is not very clear; his verſion of the Lord's Prayer, at the end of Sternhold and Hopkins' Pſalms, will not confer on him the character of a Poet: he might have compoſed ſome Latin verſes in his youth; a common practice with thoſe who receive a claſſical education; and upon this foundation many perſons, with as little pretenſions to the title, have been denominated Poets.

By his averſion to many of the Popiſh ſuperſtitions, and open preference for ſome of Luther's opinions, he drew on himſelf the diſpleaſure of the Governors of the Univerſity, who deprived him of his preferment, and impriſoned him on ſuſpicion of hereſy. On his releaſement he left Oxford, and was ſome time after choſen Maſter of Eton-ſchool, which flouriſhed exceedingly through his induſtry and vigilance. In 1537 he commenced Doctor in Divinity at Cambridge; in 1540 was made Arch-deacon of Ely; and in 1541 was appointed the firſt Prebendary

in the firſt ſtall of the ſame cathedral, upon the new founding of it by King Henry VIII. In 1542 he was preſented by that Monarch to the Prebend of Sutton with Buckingham, in the church of Lincoln; but this he ſurrendered up in 1547.

In 1543 he ſupplicated the Univerſity of Oxford, that he might take place among the Doctors of Divinity there, which was unuſual, he not having then been incorporated into that Univerſity, as Doctor in Divinity; nor was he ſo till 1545. When a deſign was formed, among other new Biſhopricks intended to have been erected by King Henry VIII, of converting the Collegiate Church of Southwell into a Biſhoprick, Dr. Cox was nominated Biſhop of it; but, either the King's luxury and extravagance, or the greedineſs of his courtiers, ſwallowed up the revenues wherewith they were to have been endowed.

In 1543-4 he was made the ſecond Dean of the newly erected Cathedral of Oſney near Oxford; and in 1546, when that See was tranſlated to Chriſt-church, he was alſo made Dean there. Theſe promotions he is ſaid to have obtained through the intereſt of Archbiſhop Cranmer and Biſhop Goodrich, to which latter Prelate he had been Chaplain; and, by their recommendation, he was choſen tutor to the young Prince Edward, whom he inſtructed with great care in the true principles of religion, and formed his tender mind to an early ſenſe of his duty, both as a Chriſtian and a King. On that Prince's acceſſion to the Throne, he was made a Privy-counſellor, and the King's Almoner; which office was granted him during the King's pleaſure: and he had afterwards a farther grant of all the Goods and Chattels of Felons, for the augmentation of the King's alms.

In 1547 he was elected Chancellor of the Univerſity of Oxford; in 1548 inſtalled Canon of Windſor; and in 1549 made Dean of Weſtminſter. About this time he was appointed one of the Commiſſioners to viſit the Univerſity of Oxford; in which he is accuſed of having, with his colleagues, abuſed his commiſſion, by making dreadful havock among the Libraries; deſtroying, burning, or ſelling for the vileſt uſes, all the illuminated

books, and ſuch as had in them mathematical figures or other diagrams: under pretence that they tended to Popery or Conjuration. However good and praiſe-worthy he might have been in other reſpects, herein his conduct deſerved the ſevereſt reprehenſion.

The bigotry and miſtaken zeal of reformers, have done infinite miſchief to the intereſt of knowledge and literature. Many manuſcripts, and monuments of antiquity, have hence been deſtroyed, which were highly worthy of preſervation, either for their beautiful execution, or the light they were calculated to throw on the hiſtory, ſentiments, and manners of former ages. However proſperous and uninterrupted often, *in this life*, may be the courſe of the wicked; Providence ſeldom fails to puniſh, "*here, upon this bank and ſhoal of time*," the good man's tranſgreſſion. Soon after Queen Mary's acceſſion to the Crown, Dr. Cox was ſtripped of his preferments; and in 1553 committed to the Marſhalſea: he was, indeed, ſoon releaſed from his confinement; but, foreſeeing the perſecution likely to enſue, he reſolved to quit the realm, and retire to ſome place where he might enjoy the free exerciſe of his religion, according to the form eſtabliſhed in the reign of King Edward.

He went firſt to Straſburgh in Germany, where he heard with great concern of the raſh proceeding of ſome of the Engliſh exiles at Franckfort, who had rejected the Engliſh Liturgy, and ſet up a form of their own, framed after the French and Geneva models. In 1555 he removed to Franckfort, to oppoſe this innovation, and to have the Common-Prayer-Book ſettled among the Engliſh congregration there, which he had the ſatisfaction to accompliſh. Then he returned to Straſburgh for the ſake of converſing with Peter Martyr, with whom he had contracted an intimate friendſhip at Oxford, and whom he loved and honoured for his great learning and moderation. After the death of Queen Mary, he returned to England, and was one of thoſe Divines who were appointed to reviſe the Liturgy. He preached often before Queen Elizabeth in Lent; and, in his Sermon at the opening of her firſt Parliament, exhorted them to reſtore Religion to her primitive purity, and to baniſh all Popiſh innovations

and corruptions. Theſe excellent diſcourſes, and the great zeal he had ſhewn in ſupport of the Engliſh Liturgy at Franckfort, ſo effectually recommended him to the Queen's eſteem, that in June, 1559, ſhe nominated him to the Biſhoprick of Norwich; but, her mind altering, ſhe preferred him to the See of Ely, in the room of Dr. Thirlby, who was deprived. His *congé d'eſlire* bore date July 15, 1559. He was elected the 28th day of the ſame month, conſecrated at Lambeth the next day, and received the temporalities the 23d of March following. He enjoyed the epiſcopal dignity about twenty one years and ſeven months, reckoning from the time of his conſecration; and was, all that time, one of the chief pillars and ornaments of the Church of England; which his prudence and induſtry greatly contributed to the reſtitution of, in the ſame beauty and good order it had enjoyed in King Edward's reign.

This pious Prelate died July 22, 1581, in the 82d year of his age. By his will he left ſeveral legacies, amounting to the ſum of nine hundred and forty five pounds; and died worth in good debts, two thouſand three hundred and twenty two pounds. He had ſeveral children; namely, *John*, whom he made his executor; *Richard*, who was knighted, and a Juſtice of Peace for Ely; *two daughters*, married to John Parker, and John Duport, Prebendaries of Ely; beſides other children, whoſe names are not recorded.

His body was interred in Ely-cathedral, near Biſhop Goodrich's monument, under a marble ſtone, with an inſcription; which having been defaced, there are only the following four verſes of it now legible.

Vita caduca vale, ſalveto vita perennis;
Corpora terra tegit, Spiritus alta petit.
In terra Chriſti Gallus Chriſtum reſonabam;
Da, Chriſte, in coelis te ſine fine ſonem.

i. e. Farewell, frail life, hail, life eternal; The earth covers my body, but my ſoul aſcends to heaven. I, who was Chriſt's Cock, [alluding to his name of *Cocks*, or *Cox*.] made Chriſt's name found on earth. Grant, O Chriſt, that I may without end make thy praiſes reſound in heaven.



Pub.d Aug.t 1.1794, by E & S Harding, Pall Mall. *Clamp sculp.*

COL.o RICH.D LOVELACE.

From an Original Picture in Dulwich College.

COLONEL RICHARD LOVELACE.

THIS amiable and accompliſhed gentleman was the eldeſt ſon of Sir William Lovelace, of Betherſden, in Kent, knight, who was deſcended from a family illuſtrious for their military atchievements; and Anne, daughter and heir of Sir William Barne of Woolwich, in the ſame county: he was born in the year 1618, and educated in the Charter-Houſe-School, London, whence he removed to Oxford, and at the age of 16 became a gentleman-commoner of Glouceſter-Hall; from which period, being uncommonly handſome, and of moſt engaging manners, he is ſaid to have been almoſt the idol of the fair ſex. In 1636, when the king and queen viſited Oxford, he was, tho' but of two years ſtanding, created Maſter of Arts; and became as much admired and reſpected by the men, as he was beloved, nay adored, by the women. On his leaving the univerſity he commenced courtier; when he was no leſs celebrated for ſplendor and elegance, than in his academical life he had been remarkable for beauty of perſon, ſweetneſs of diſpoſition, and literary attainments. Having reflected great luſtre on the characters of the ſcholar, and fine gentleman; he next aſſumed, or rather had conferred on him, that of the ſoldier: being ſent by lord Goring, afterwards earl of Norwich, in the quality of an enſign, in the Scotiſh expedition, 1639. In the ſecond expedition he was commiſſioned a captain in the ſame regiment; about which period he wrote a tragedy, called *The Soldier*, which, on account of the ſubſequent ſuppreſſion of the ſtage, was never acted.

After the pacification at Berwick, he retired to his native country, and took poſſeſſion of his eſtate at Lovelace-Place, in the pariſh of Betherſden, at Canterbury, Chart, Halden, &c. worth at leaſt 500l. per annum. Here he enjoyed *Otium cum Dignitate*; this was his Zenith: after having aſcended

which, he, alas! declined to the Nadir of human wretchedneſs. Well might Spenſer ſay,

" What man that ſees the ever-whirling wheele
" Of *Change*, the which all mortall things doth ſway,
" But that therby doth find, and plainly feele,
" How MUTABILITY in them doth play
" Her cruell ſports, to many mens decay?"

FAERIE QUEENE. Folio, 1609. B. 7. C. 6. S. 1.

Uniting in himſelf the ſcholar, the independent gentleman, and the ſoldier, he was choſen by the whole body of the county of Kent, at an aſſize, to deliver the Kentiſh petition to the Houſe of Commons, for the reſtoring the King to his rights, and for ſettling the government, &c. for which he was committed to the Gate-Houſe at Weſtminſter.

During his confinement he is ſaid to have written the very beautiful ſong, beginning with—

" *When Love with unconfined wings*,"

printed in his Collection of Poems, entituled " LUCASTA," 1649, P. 97. in " *Reliques of Ancient Engliſh Poetry*," V. 2. P. 323; and, more correctly than either, in "*The Gentleman's Magazine*", Vol. 61. P. 1095.

After three or four months impriſonment, he obtained his liberty, upon bail of £40,000, not to ſtir out of the lines of communication, without a paſs from the Speaker. During this confinement to London, he lived beyond the income of his eſtate, either to keep up the credit and reputation of the King's cauſe, by furniſhing men with horſe and arms, or by relieving ingenious perſons in want, whether ſcholars, ſoldiers, poets, players, painters, muſicians, or others. He alſo furniſhed his two brothers, Colonel Francis Lovelace, and Captain William Lovelace, (who was afterwards ſlain at Caermarthen) with men and money for the King's cauſe; and his other brother, Dudley Poſthumus Lovelace, with money for his maintenance in Holland, to ſtudy tactics and fortification in that ſchool of war. In his " LUCASTA," P. 110, is a conſolatory Poem " *To his Deare Brother Colonel* F. L. *immoderately mourning my Brothers untimely Death at* Carmarthen".

His poſthumous poems were publiſhed in 1659, by Dudley Poſthumus Lovelace, with a dedication in verſe, by the Editor, "To the Right Honourable JOHN LOVELACE, Eſq." which, with an epitaph by him on his brother, and a few ſpecimens of Richard Lovelace's poetry, may be ſeen in "*The Gentleman's Magazine*", Vol. 62. P. 971. To the poſthumous volume is prefixed a moſt beautiful head of the author, ſubſcribed "*In memoriam fratris deſideratiſſimi, delin : Fran : Lovelove. Wenceslaus Hollar Bohem, ſculp :* 1660", which, it is to be obſerved, is a year later than the date of the volume.

After the rendition of Oxford garriſon, in 1646, he formed a regiment for the ſervice of the French King, was colonel of it, and was wounded at Dunkirk; in 1648 returning into England, he was, with his brother Dudley Poſthumus, then a captain under him, committed a priſoner to Peter-houſe in London; where it is ſaid he prepared his Poems for the preſs, which were publiſhed, 1649, with the following title.

"LUCASTA: *Epodes, Odes, Sonnets, Songs, &c.* To which is added ARAMANTHA, a Paſtorall, by RICHARD LOVELACE, Eſq." To this volume is prefixed a very pretty plate, deſigned by *P. Lilly* (ſo ſpelt), and engraved by *W. Faithorne*; but no head of the author, as conjectured in "*The Gentleman's Magazine,*" Vol. 62, P. 99.

The lower part of the plate is a landſcape; and, in the incumbent clouds, are ſix winged boys with flaming torches, ſuſtaining a fringed drapery: whereon is written "*Lucaſta by R. L. Eſq.*"

The reaſon why he gave his Poems this title was, that he had, ſome time before, paid his addreſſes to a lady of great beauty and fortune, named *Lucy Sacheverel*, whom he uſually called *Lux Caſta*; but who, upon a generally-believed report that he was dead of his wound received at Dunkirk, ſoon after married. The volume publiſhed by his brother, 1659, is entituled "LUCASTA. POSTHUME POEMS of *Richard Lovelace*, Eſq."

In addition to the fine head prefixed, above mentioned, this volume (not that of 1649, at leaſt according to the copies in the poſſeſſion of the com-

piler of theſe anecdotes,) is enriched with a plate, thus properly deſcribed by the ingenious CLIFFORDIENSIS, in the *Gent's. Mag.* ut ſupra.

An elegant fancy figure of Lucaſta ſitting under a tree, deſigned by Sir Peter Lely, and quite in his ſtyle, with his name thus, *P. Lilly Inv. W. Faithorne ſculp. Paris.*

After the death of K. Charles I. Lovelace was ſet at liberty; but, having by that time conſumed all his eſtate, he fell into a deep melancholy, which brought on a conſumption, and made him as poor in perſon as in purſe: till he became (*"O pittious work of* MUTABILITIE *!"*) the object even of common charity! He, who in his days of gallantry wore cloth of gold, was now, or naked, or half-covered only with filthy rags! he, who had thrown ſplendor on palaces, now ſhrunk into obſcure and dirty alleys! and he, who had aſſociated with princes, banquetted on dainties, been the patron of the indigent, the admiration of the wiſe and brave, the darling of the chaſte and fair, was now "*fain*" to herd with beggars, gladly partake of their coarſe offals, and thankfully receive their twice-given alms!

"*To hovel him with ſwine, and rogues forlorn,*
"*In ſhort and muſty ſtraw!*"

Shakſpeare's *K. Lear.*

Worn out with miſery, he at length expired in 1658, at a very mean lodging in Gunpowder-Alley, near Shoe-Lane; and was buried at the weſt end of St. Bride's church, Fleet-Street, near his kinſman, William Lovelace, of Gray's-Inn, Eſq. *Sic tranſit gloria mundi!*

Anthony Wood ſays that he was accounted by all who knew him to have been a perſon well verſed in the Greek and Latin poets; in muſic, whether practical or theoretical, inſtrumental or vocal; and in other things befitting a gentleman: that his common diſcourſe was not only ſignificant and witty, but incomparably graceful; and that his mind was as generous in his proſperity as it was dejected in his poverty.

Edward Phillips, in his *Theatrum Poetarum*, ſome paſſages of which are attributed to Milton, ſays that Lovelace was "an approved both ſouldier,

gentleman and lover, and a fair pretender to the title of poet; a ſouldier, having commanded a regiment in the late king's army, a gentleman of a viſcount's name and family; [He ſhould have ſaid *Baron's*—Baron Lovelace, of Hurley. *Gent's. Mag.* Vol. 62. P. 604.] a lover militant under the banner of *Lucaſta*, the lady regent under a poetical name of his poetical endeavours; and as to the laſt of his qualifications, beſides the acute and not unpleaſant ſtile of his verſes, a man may diſcern therein ſometimes thoſe ſparks of a poetic fire, which had they been the main deſign, and not parergon, in ſome work of heroic argument, might happily have blaz'd out into the perfection of ſublime poeſy." Beſides the two volumes of poems, and the tragedy of *The Soldier*, already mentioned, Lovelace wrote a comedy, called *The Scholar*, when he went firſt to Glouceſter-Hall, at ſixteen years of age; which was afterwards acted with applauſe at the Theatre in Saliſbury-Court; neither of his plays were ever printed, but the prologue and epilogue to *The Scholar* are in the firſt volume of his poems.

To his poſthumous poems are annexed "ELEGIES ſacred to the Memory of the AUTHOR: By ſeveral of his Friends: Collected and Publiſhed by D. P. L." 1660, with the cut, before deſcribed, of the ſix winged-boys, &c. prefixed; the legend on the drapery, altered to "*Elegies ſacred to the Memory of R. Lovelace Eſq.*" at the end of the Elegies, which are by Cotton, Howell, &c. is the following:

"On the Death of my Dear Brother.

EPITAPH.

Tread (Reader) gently, gently ore
The happy Duſt beneath this floor:
For, in this narrow Vault is ſet
An Alablaſter Cabinet,
Wherein both Arts and Arms were put,
Like *Homers* Iliads in a Nut;

Till Death with ſlow and eaſie pace,
Snatcht the bright Jewell from the Caſe.
And now, transform'd, he doth ariſe
A Conſtellation in the Skies,
Teaching the blinded World the way,
Through Night, to ſtartle into Day:
And ſhipwrackt ſhades, with ſteady hand
He ſteers unto th' Elizian Land.

Dudley Poſthumus-Lovelace".

The following ſtanzas by *Richard Lovelace* are ſubjoined, as expreſſive of his gallantry both in love and war.

SONG. Set by Mr. *John Laniere*.

To LUCASTA.

Going to the Wars.

Tell me not (Sweet) I am unkinde,
That from the Nunnery
Of thy chaſte breaſt, and quiet minde,
To War and Armes I flie.

True; a new Miſtreſſe now I chaſe,
The firſt Foe in the Field;
And with a ſtronger Faith imbrace
A Sword, a Horſe, a Shield.

Yet this Inconſtancy is ſuch,
As you too ſhall adore;
I could not love thee (Deare) ſo much,
Lov'd I not Honour more.

**** In page 86, line 7, inſtead of *Fran: Lovelove*, read, *Fran: Lovelace*.



Sr. Henry Neville,

AMBASSADOR to FRANCE. 1599.

From an Original Picture in the Collection of Richard Aldworth Neville Esqr

Publd Novr. 1. 1794. by E & S Harding. Pall Mall.

SIR HENRY NEVILLE.

THIS eminent ſtateſman was the ſon of Henry, the ſecond ſon of the gallant Sir Edward Neville, who made ſo conſpicuous a figure during great part of the reign of King Henry VIII. was the foremoſt in all the juſts and tournaments then in vogue; and a moſt valiant commander in ſeveral memorable battles: for his ſignal proweſs in one of which he was made a Knight Banneret, temp. 5 Henry VIII.

Among many other remarkable incidents of his life, it is recorded by Hollinſhed, that he was one of the maſquers with the King at Cardinal Wolſey's banquet, when the Cardinal miſtook him for the King, and offered him his chair of ſtate; Sir Edward being a comely, portly Knight, whoſe perſon more reſembled the King's than did that of any other maſquer preſent; a circumſtance which Shakſpeare either overlook'd, or did not think it neceſſary to avail himſelf of in his play of King Henry VIII, but which might have conſiderably heighten'd the pleaſantry of the ſcene. Being, on a frivolous pretence, attainted of high treaſon, he was beheaded on Tower-hill, in the 31ſt year of that implacable monarch's reign.

Sir Henry Neville, of Billingbear, Knight, his grandſon, was born anno 1563; he married Anne, daughter of Sir Henry Killigrew of Cornwall: by whom he had iſſue, three ſons and four daughters. In 1599 he was ſent ambaſſador from Queen Elizabeth to King Henry the Fourth of France; and was fortunate enough, in the execution of his truſt, to give his royal miſtreſs entire ſatisfaction. In 1600 he unhappily became implicated in the Earl of Eſſex's treaſon, and was committed to the Tower: "which," ſays Secretary Cecill, "being rather matter of Form than Subſtance, if any of his Friends ſhould have induſtriouſly oppoſed, it had been the ready way to have forced a courſe of more ſeverity." Mr. (afterwards Sir Ralph) Winwood, thus writes to Sir Henry on that occaſion.

"My ſorrow for your unhappy diſgrace would find no mean, did not my confident knowledge of your Loyall Duty to your Prince and Country,

mentioned by Hume as ſome of the beſt productions of that age; being particularly praiſed for their natural and unaffected ſtile.

The editor of thoſe *Memorials* ſpeaks thus warmly of Sir Henry.

" If the reader has peruſed Sir Henry Neville's negociations in France, he will I am perſuaded want no apology, to convince him of the integrity and unſpotted loyalty of this Miniſter, whoſe zeal for the honour and true intereſt of his Sovereign, is obvious in every page; who appears to have been a wiſe and faithful Miniſter, and every way worthy to ſerve ſo great and virtuous a Miſtreſs."



Harding sc

MARIE de DUCHESSE de CHEVREUSE

From a Scarce Print

Pub.d April 1795 E & S Harding Pall Mall

MARIE DE ROHAN,

DUCHESSE DE CHEVREUSE.

THE Ducheſs of Chevreuſe (Granger ſays) was in the firſt claſs of the gay and gallant ladies of France; and the ſallies of her wit were ſuch as would not have diſgraced the fineſt geniuſes of any age or country. It was as natural for her to love as to ſee; and her paſſion was conſtant, though ſhe frequently changed its object. She, on ſome occaſions, entered, with all the ſpirit that was natural to her, into the depth of politics; and would doubtleſs have been as deep in religion, if it could have been connected with gallantry.

It is not to be admired at, that a conſtitution which enabled her to ſwim acroſs the Thames* ſhould be amorous in an extraordinary degree. Had ſhe been in the ſame ſituation with Hero, ſhe would have ſwum acroſs the Helleſpont to have met her Leander. It was probably ſome love affair that occaſioned her croſſing the Britiſh Channel a ſecond time†; certain it is, that ſhe had intrigues with the Duke of Buckingham and the Earl of Holland, in France. It appears from Wren's "Parentalia," that ſhe was at Windſor in 1638, when prince Charles was inſtalled knight of the Garter.

* In a little volume of poems, by Sir J. M. || is a copy of verſes complimenting her on this talent, which is not mentioned among her political or amorous adventures in the "Memoirs of De Retz."

|| Quœre, if Sir John Maſon.

† She came firſt into England with the duke her huſband, in 1625‡, in which year her daughter Charlotte Maria, of whom there is a print, was born at Richmond. It appears from the "Abregé Chronologique de l'Hiſtoire de France§," that ſhe alſo had iſſue by the conſtable De Luines, her firſt huſband.

‡ Finet's "Philoxenis," p. 153. § p. 660.

Vide *Biog. Hiſt. of England*, 8vo. 3d edit. 1779, v. 2, p. 435, 6.

What part of the Thames the Ducheſs ſwam acroſs is not recorded; probably at Windſor, in 1638. The following verſes on the occaſion, adverted to by Mr. Granger, are in "*Muſarum Deliciæ*: or, The Muſes Recreation." Small octavo, 2d edit. 1656. "By Sr. J. M. and Ja. S." i. e. Sir *John Mennys*, *Mennis*, or *Mennes* (not *Maſon*, which Mr. Granger makes a queſtion of); and *James Shirley*.

Upon Madam CHEVEREUZE *ſwimming over the Thames.*

'Twas calm, and yet the Thames touch'd heaven to day,
The water did find out the Milky way,
When Madam *Chevereuze* by ſwimming down,
Did the faire Thames the Qu. of Rivers crown.
The humble Willowes on the ſhore grew proud
To ſee her in their ſhade her body ſhroud;
And, meeting her, the Swan (wont to preſume)
Bow'd to her whiter neck his ſullyed Plume.
Was not great *Jove* that Swan? ſo ſhap'd, he came
To *Leda*'s ſight; but Gods and Courtiers ſhame
Twice to appear alike; I rather dream
Jove was not here, the Swan might be the ſtream,
And took far greater pleaſure to be cool'd
In ſilver drops, then in his ſhowre of gold.
And now let *Ariſtotle*'s ſcollers tread
Their Maſters timeleſs footſteps to the dead,
In ſearching out the deepeſt ſecret, which
Or earth or water may be thought moſt rich.
Venus by Proxie from the floud aſcends,
Bright *Chevereuze* the whole difference ends,
Adding ſo great a treaſure to the waves,
As the whole earth ſeems uſeleſs, but for graves.
Water above the Earth by nature lyes,
But ſhe hath plac'd it now above the ſkies.

The flame ſhe took, a ſpirit of water drew,
Fram'd opall Raine, out of extracted Dew.
But her chaſt breaſt, cold as the Cloyſter'd Nun,
Whoſe Froſt to Chryſtal might congeal the Sun;
So glaz'd the ſtream, that *Pilots* then afloat,
Thought they might ſafely land without a Boat.
July had ſeen the *Thames* in Ice involv'd,
Had it not been by her own beames diſſolv'd;
But yet ſhe left it Cordiall, 'twas no more
Thaw'd to ſo weake a water as before,
Elſe how could it have born all beauties fraight?
Of force it muſt have ſunke ſo great a weight.
Have ſunk her? where? how vainely doe I erre?
Who know all depths are ſhallow unto her,
She dreads not in a River to be drown'd,
Who, than the Sea itſelfe, is more profound.
Small Veſſells ſhake, the great Ship ſafely rides,
And, like her Royall builder, awes the Tides;
Above their ſome, or rage, we ſee her float,
In her bright ſcorn, and, Madam, here's my Vote;
So may all troubled waves beneath you ſhrink;
So may you ſwim for ever, your foes ſink!

It has been obſerved that, however gratified the gallant and amorous Ducheſs might have been with this adulation, ſhe certainly muſt have laughed at the Poet for imputing to her boſom the ſmalleſt portion of frigidity. After the wits and the ralliers, or raillers, have exhauſted themſelves in pleaſantry and invective; let us try if *a plain tale will not put them down*. The following is taken from beneath an anciently-engraved portrait of the Ducheſs.

MARIE DE ROHAN DUCHESSE DE CHEVREVSE *Fille d'Hercules de Rohan Duc de Monbaſon Pair grand Veneur et Gouerneur de l'Iſle de France, et de Madelaine de Lenoncourt ſa premiere Femme: naſquit l'an* 1604 *a la Capitale du Royaume, et l'an* 1617, *eſpouſa Charles d'Albert Duc de Luynes, Pair et Conneſtable de France; duquel elle a euë Louis d'Albert a preſent Duc de Luynes, et deux Filles qui ſont decedées. Lannée* 1622 *elle eſpouſa en ſecondes nopces Claude de Lorraine Duc de Cheureuſe, de la quelle il a eu trois filles dont laiſnée qui futun exemple de Pieté mourut Abbeſſe du pont aux Dames en* 1652, *a laquelle dignité la Cadette a ſuccedé, eſtant auparauant Religieuſe audit Monaſtere. La Princeſſe Charlotte Marie leur ſoeur qui fut le luſtre et l'ornement de la Cour, deceda la meſme année. Madame la Ducheſſe leur mere s'eſt touſiours tenue dans les interets de la Reine, et dans une fermeté ineſbranlable et bien digne de ſon grand cœur au ſeruice de S. M. et de l'Eſtat, non obſtant les longues diſgraces qu'elle a ſoufferte: qui ont fait eſclatter ſes Vertus partout le monde, l'Eſpagne, l'Angleterre, la Flandre, et l'Allemagne luy ont ſeruy d'azile. Mais auiourdhuy ſon Innocence et ſon Zele au bien de la Patrie ſe recconnoit par ſon reſtabliſſement a la Cour.*

This celebrated Lady died anno 1679, aged 79.

Whether or not the undermentioned lady was related to *Marie de Rohan* is unknown to the Editor of theſe Memoirs; a few anecdotes concerning her may, it is preſumed, be not-inappoſitely ſubjoined.

CATHERINE DE PARTHENAY, VISCOUNTESS OF ROHAN.

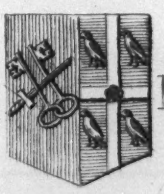
The charms of virtue are ſo great, that they command reſpect and admiration from thoſe who wiſh to ſeduce it.

This illuſtrious lady was aſſailed by the importunities of that gallant prince, Henry the Fourth of France. Her reply was, "Sir, I am too poor to become your wife, and of too good a family to be your miſtreſs." Henry, as may be ſuppoſed, was not extremely pleaſed with this anſwer; but, with a generoſity worthy of him, when he ſettled the eſtabliſhment of his queen (Mary de Medicis)'s houſhold, he made the viſcounteſs of Rohan her firſt lady of the bedchamber; aſſigning this reaſon for his placing her in that diſtinguiſhed ſituation, "that he knew her to be a woman of as great honour as of rank." It were to be wiſhed that our Charles II. could have ſaid as much when he made Nell Gwynne lady of the privy chamber to queen Catherine. *Vide* Pegge's CURIALIA, 4to. 1782, Pt. 1, P. 58.

The viſcounteſs of Rohan was a proteſtant, and threw herſelf into Rochelle when it was beſieged by Louis XIII. Not liking the terms of the capitulation granted to that city, ſhe would not accede to them; and was in conſequence ſent to the fortreſs of Niort, where ſhe died at a very advanced age.



SHarding. Del. WN. Gardiner. Sc.

STEPHEN GARDINER  BISHOP of WINCHESTER

(Pub. 1. May 1795 by E&S Harding Pall Mall.

STEPHEN GARDINER

WAS the illegitimate ſon of Dr. Lionel Woodvill, or Wydviſle, dean of Exeter, and biſhop of Saliſbury, and was born at Bury St. Edmund's in the year 1483, where his reputed father lived, from whom he took his name.* After having had a claſſical education at ſchool, he was admitted of Trinity Hall in the univerſity of Cambridge, where, purſuing his ſtudies with diligence and attention, and poſſeſſing great brightneſs of talents and ſolidity of judgment, he ſoon became diſtinguiſhed as a ſound and elegant ſcholar. His knowledge of the Greek and Latin languages was very extenſive; both of which he ſpoke with fluency, and wrote in a ſtyle elegant and correct, particularly the latter, in which he followed Cicero for his model. He was likewiſe well informed in the civil and canon law; in each of which faculties he took his doctor's degree, the former in 1520, and the latter in the following year, at which time, it is ſaid, he was elected maſter of his college, to which he was afterwards a benefactor, and was the 10th in ſucceſſion who had preſided over that body.†

But the retirements and habits of an academical life did but ill accord with his ambitious views and the reſtleſs temper of his mind; he determined therefore to employ his abilities in a manner better ſuited to his diſpoſition, and accordingly he ſoon found an opportunity preſent itſelf, by which he might exert his powers on the ſtage of public life. About this time he became known to cardinal Wolſey, who made him an offer of the appointment to his ſecretaryſhip, which he accepted; and he diſcharged the duties of this arduous office with ſo much credit to himſelf and advantage to the cardinal, that he gradually gained his entire confidence, and alſo that of his majeſty king Henry the VIIIth, and was in conſequence ſelected as a proper perſon to be ſent to Rome, in 1527, to procure the pope's au-

* Vid. Biog. Dict. printed 1784. † Vid. Parker's Hiſt. of Cambridge.

thority to diſſolve the marriage between Henry and his queen Catherine. As a reward for his ſervices he was ſucceſſively appointed ſecretary of ſtate ſoon after his arrival in England in 1529, archdeacon of Leiceſter in 1531, and advanced to the ſee of Wincheſter in the November following; and, by virtue of this laſt appointment had a ſeat in the court, when Cranmer, in 1533, pronounced queen Catherine's marriage null and void.*

Thus exalted to a high ſtation both in church and ſtate, he continued for a while to enjoy the royal confidence and favor, and was ſeveral times ſent ambaſſador to foreign courts: but, falling under a ſtrong ſuſpicion of being concerned in a conſpiracy againſt the life of Cranmer, and failing likewiſe in the proſecution of the queen (Catherine Parr) for hereſy, which was undertaken at the king's expreſs command, that bright proſpect he ſeemed to have before him was on a ſudden overſhadowed with the cloud of his ſovereign's diſpleaſure, who ever afterwards treated him with great coldneſs and reſerve, and ſeldom permitted him to appear in his preſence. Gardiner's name was now ſtruck off the liſt of thoſe whom the king had appointed his executors and counſellors to prince Edward; and though Sir Anthony Brown requeſted his majeſty to permit his name to be again inſerted in that liſt, the king replied, that "if he (Gardiner) was one, he would trouble them all, and they would never be able to rule him."— Soon after the acceſſion of Edward VI. the reformation, which was the grand object of his reign, was proſecuted with great diligence and care; and a plan to effect this purpoſe was deſigned by Cranmer, which Gardiner ſtrenuouſly oppoſed, on the ground of its being calculated to operate too haſtily, and therefore the event might not probably anſwer their ſanguine expectations; he likewiſe conceived it to be a dangerous meaſure to be undertaken during a minority, when the nation ſhould be kept as quiet as poſſible; whereas ſuch a work muſt hazard its peace and tranquillity, and probably throw it into tumult and diſorder. For theſe reaſons which he publickly avowed, or perhaps from his ſecret jealouſy of Cranmer's power,

* Vid. Biog. Dict. printed 1784.

he withheld his aſſent from every meaſure that was taken to effect that great deſign; he alſo refuſed to receive the homilies, and called in queſtion the legality of the royal viſitation, which he cenſured as an infringement on the epiſcopal authority and power, and declared, that within his dioceſe he would not acknowledge the authority of any viſitor whatſoever.—Continuing firm in theſe reſolutions, and remaining obſtinate in his diſobedience, he was in conſequence ſent a priſoner to the Fleet in 1547, and removed from thence to the Tower the following year, where he continued with little intermiſſion during the remaining part of this reign; and in 1551 was deprived of his biſhoprick and the maſterſhip of his college. But on the death of Edward, fortune, which had for ſome time neglected him, began to ſmile upon him again: he was, by the command of Mary who next ſucceeded to the throne, releaſed from his confinement in 1553, declared chancellor Auguſt 23d the ſame year, crowned Mary queen October 1ſt following, and on the 5th opened the firſt Parliament. By theſe haſty ſteps he roſe to the prime miniſtry, was reinſtated in his biſhoprick and the maſterſhip of his college, and was poſſeſſed at that time of more power both civil and eccleſiaſtical, than any Engliſh ſubject except Wolſey had ever enjoyed. The active part he took in this reign is well known; and in nothing did his profound policy appear more conſpicuous, than in his accompliſhing the treaty of marriage between Philip and Mary, which was an effectual bar to the ambitious views of the former.

He continued to hold thoſe high offices with which he was inveſted at the commencement of this reign to the time of his death, which happened Nov. 12th, 1555, in 72d year of his age; and his funeral obſequies were conducted with all that ſolemn pomp, with which perſons in his ſituation were uſually interred at that time. He was buried in his cathedral church, where a monument was erected to his memory, which ſuffered greatly during the time of the rebellion.*

If he was not the promoter, he was certainly the abettor of many cruel and ſanguinary acts, which muſt ever be conſidered as the reproach and

* Vid. Gale's Hiſt. of Winton, p. 31.

blemiſh of Mary's reign: whether he was actuated by motives of policy, a love of perſecution, or an abject ſervile ſpirit, we cannot determine; very probably from a mixture of them all.—As to his religious opinions, it may be a queſtion not eaſily to be reſolved, whether he was more inclined to Proteſtantiſm, or Popery: but this is very evident from the general tenor of his conduct, that he conſidered religion only of ſecondary importance, and as a mean of promoting political expedience. As a ſtateſman, he had among other qualifications, a ſound judgment, an inſinuating addreſs, and a thorough knowledge of mankind; as a ſcholar, he had brightneſs of talents, which were improved and matured by exerciſe and ſtudy, and the publications which he wrote entitle him to a reſpectable place among the learned of his day:* as a man, his virtues were, liberality and munificence; his vices, pride, diſſimulation, and a boundleſs luſt of power.

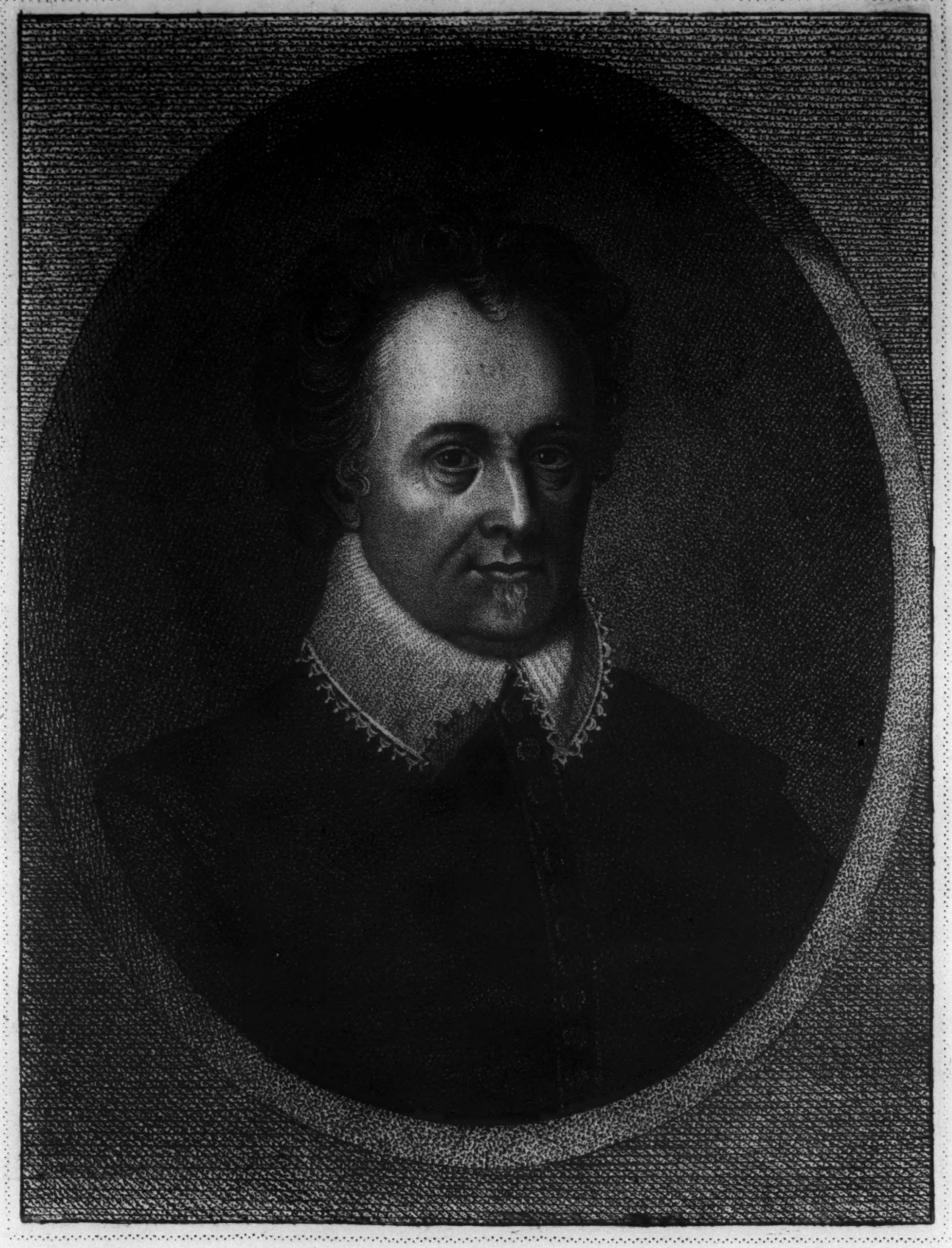
The portrait which we now preſent to the public is unqueſtionably that of Stephen Gardiner, its authenticity being confirmed by the exact ſimilitude of the original with the picture of that prelate at Trinity Hall in Cambridge, of which college he had been maſter;† and proves beyond a doubt that the head inſcribed Stephen Gardiner in Burnet's Hiſtory of the Reformation was that of ſome other prelate, and from the arms in that print (the ſee of Wincheſter impaling three bugle horns) was *certainly* Biſhop Horne, who wore a long beard to hide the deformity of his perſon, whence it is ſomewhat unfortunate that Mr. Granger‡ ſhould have ſelected that erroneous print as an illuſtration of the epiſcopal dreſs of the time of queen Mary, whereas Horne was not made a biſhop till the ſubſequent reign.

☞ Gardiner had a houſe in Southwark, in right of his biſhoprick, called Wincheſter Houſe, which "was (as deſcribed by Stow, b. 4th. edit. Strype) a very fair houſe well repaired, and had a large wharf, and a landing place, called the Biſhop of Wincheſter's Stairs."—He had alſo the manor and lordſhip of Southwark; which came to Edw. VI. on his deprivation.

* Vid. Tanner's Bib. Brit. Hib. under the title "Gardiner."

† ex inform. Edm. Turnor, Eſq.

‡ Biog. Hiſt. 8vo. 1. 173.



S Harding delt. Pubd Septr. 1. 1794. by E & S Harding, Pall Mall. R Clamp sculpt.

MICHAEL DRAYTON,

From an Original Picture in Dulwich College.

MICHAEL DRAYTON.

WHEN we have named Chaucer, Spenſer, Shakſpeare, Jonſon, Fletcher, Milton, Dryden and Pope, it is generally imagined that all our firſt-rate deceaſedPoets have been enumerated; this is a miſtake: Drayton ſhould, undoubtedly, be inſerted, chronologically, between Spenſer and Shakſpeare; both of whom he, in ſome inſtances, excels.

He was deſcended from an ancient and worthy family, originally of the town of Drayton in Leiceſterſhire, which gave name to his anceſtors; but his parents removing into the bordering county, he was born at the village of Harſhull, or Hartſhill, in the pariſh of Atherſton in Warwickſhire, in the year 1563.

He gave ſuch early tokens of genius, and was of ſo engaging an aſpect, ſweet a temper, and graceful a deportment, as not only to render him the delight of his inſtructors, but alſo to be the means of his preferment; for, before he was ten years of age, as he himſelf informs us, he appears to have been page to ſome perſon of diſtinction; to have "*marveil'd*" at the idea of, and vehemently to have deſired to be, a Poet.

" —— from my cradle — — — — I
" Was ſtill inclin'd to noble Poeſie,
" And when that once *Pueriles* I had read,
" And newly had my *Cato* conſtrued,
" In my ſmall ſelfe I greatly marveil'd then,
" Amongſt all other, what ſtrange kind of men
" Theſe Poets were; and pleaſed with the name,
" To my milde Tutor merrily I came,
" (For I was then a proper goodly page,
" Much like a Pigmy, ſcarſe ten yeares of age)
" Claſping my ſlender armes about his thigh,
" O my deare maſter! cannot you (quoth I)
" Make me a Poet; doe it, if you can,
" And you ſhall ſee, Ile quickly be a man."

ELEGIES. *Folio*, 1627.

From ſome lines by his intimate acquaintance, Sir Aſton Cokain, we learn that he was a ſtudent at the univerſity of Oxford, by the ſupport, as it is ſaid, of Sir Henry Goodere; though it does not appear that he took any degree there. It has been ſuggeſted, from a paſſage in the third book of his poem on "*Moſes his Birth and Miracles*," deſcriptive of the Spaniſh armada in 1588, that he might poſſibly have been at Dover at that critical period, in a military capacity; be that as it may, it is certain that he had ſedulouſly cheriſhed and cultivated his propenſity and talent for poetry, in which he became eminent ten years before the death of queen Elizabeth.

In 1593 he publiſhed a collection of *Paſtorals*, &c. and, ſoon after, his *Barons Wars*; *England's Heroical Epiſtles*; The Legends of *Robert, Duke of Normandy*; *Matilda*; *Pierce Gaveſton*; and *Great Cromwell*: for which latter pieces he is ſtiled by a contemporary, *Tragædiographus*.

Part of his *Poly-Olbion*, the firſt eighteen ſongs of which were not publiſhed till 1613, is ſaid to have been written before 1598.

For theſe admirable productions, and his perſonal deſerts, he was highly celebrated, not only as a great genius, but a good man; not only for the ſweetneſs and elegance of his words, but of his actions and manners; for his humane and honourable principles, as well as his refined and polite parts. The *Poly-Olbion* he enlarged by the addition of twelve ſongs, and it was publiſhed complete in 1622.

The curious and important geographical deſcriptions, with which this ſingular and noble poem abounds, will furniſh much information to every antiquary who has a regard for his country; his great diſplay of knowledge and obſervation in both political and natural hiſtory, cannot fail to pleaſe, if not inſtruct, every reſearcher into thoſe departments of ſcience; and the general ſtrain of benevolence, which pervades his works, endears him to readers of every claſs: thus was he characterized, not only by Poets, or the more florid and panegyrical writers of his time, but alſo by Divines, Hiſtorians, and other Scholars of the moſt ſerious and ſolid learning. On ſubjects connected with Scripture very few have in any degree ſucceeded; there Milton reigns unrivalled! yet is there much real poetry,

and true ſublimity, in Drayton's *David and Goliah*, *The Flood*, and *The Birth of Moſes*.

But it is in the *Paſtoral* and *Fairy* ſtiles of writing that Drayton eminently excels—may I be bold enough to ſay?—every other Engliſh poet, ancient or modern! Withers and William Browne approach him neareſt in the former, Shakſpeare in the latter; Spenſer and Gay follow Withers and Browne: Ambroſe Phillips and Pope bring up the rear. Dramatic Paſtoral is not here adverted to; if it were, Jonſon's *Sad Shepherd*, and Fletcher's *Faithful Shepherdeſs*, might, like the firſt created Pair, walk hand in hand, with ſimple majeſty, as paramount to all!

Drayton's earlieſt patron, of whom we have any information, was Sir Henry Goodere of Poleſworth; Sir Walter Aſton of Tixhall, in Staffordſhire, was alſo his long and approved friend: to whom many of his choiceſt productions are moſt gratefully dedicated.

On the acceſſion of King James to the throne of England (to which Drayton had been, perhaps, in ſome degree inſtrumental), he felicitated that firſt monarch of Great Britain on the occaſion, by "*A Congratulatory Poem to King James, &c.* 4to. 1603," which, in the Preface to his *Poly-Olbion*, and elſewhere, he hints to us, he was but ill-requited for. In the ſame year he was choſen by Sir Walter Aſton one of the Eſquires who attended him when he was created Knight of the Bath at the coronation of the ſaid King; and the addition of Eſquire accompanies his name in all his publications poſterior to that period. In his allegorical fable of "*The Owle*" he ſeems to have ſhadowed his own wrongs, and to have characterized himſelf in the bird who gives title to the poem; which not being, perhaps, ſo much known as ſome other of his works, the following ſimilarity therein to Shakſpeare's deſcription of the "poor ſequeſter'd ſtag," in *As You Like It*, may not be unacceptable.

"Loe, in a Valley peopled thicke with Trees,
"Where the ſoft day continual Evening ſees, [A beautiful Verſe]
"Where, in the moyſt and melancholy ſhade,
"The Graſſe growes ranke, but yeelds a bitter Blade,

" I found a poore *Crane* ſitting all alone,
" That from his breſt ſent many a throbbing grone;
" Groveling he lay, that ſometime ſtood upright;
" Maim'd of his joynts in many a doubtfull fight:
" His Aſhie Coate that bore a gloſſe ſo faire,
" So often kiſs'd of the enamoured Ayre;
" Worne all to rags, and fretted ſo with ruſt,
" That with his feet he trod it in the duſt:
" And wanting ſtrength to beare him to the Springs,
" The Spiders wove their Webs even in his wings:
" And in his traine their filmie netting caſt,
" He eat not Wormes, Wormes eat on him ſo faſt.
" His wakefull eyes, that in his Foes deſpight,
" Had watch'd the walls in many a Winters Night,
" And never wink'd, nor from their object fled,
" When Heaven's dread thunder rattled o'er his head,
" Now covered over with dimme cloudie kels,
" And ſhrunken up into their ſlimy ſhels.
" Poor Bird that ſtriving to bemone thy plight,
" I cannot doe thy miſeries their right;
" Perceiving well he found me where I ſtood,
" And he alone thus poorly in the Wood:
" To him I ſtept, deſiring him to ſhow
" The cauſe of his calamitie and woe." *Folio edit.* 1619.

Whether this be an imitation of Shakſpeare, or the " ſequeſter'd ſtag" be an imitation of this, cannot now be aſcertained; *As You Like It*, tho' not printed till 1623, is conjectured by Mr. Malone to have been written in 1600: *The Owle* was not publiſhed till 1604.

Another remarkable ſimilarity, unnoticed by the commentators, occurs in this Poem; in *As You Like It* we have

" ——— the poor dappled *fools*,
" Being native *burghers* of this deſert city."

in *The Owle*, the various birds are thus addreſſed:

" Quoth he, you *fooliſh Burgers* of the Field."

This deſcription of the "*poore Crane*," though very pathetic and affecting, is, it muſt be acknowledged, as much inferior to Shakſpeare's "*hairy fool*," as his Fairy-train, in *A Midſummer Night's Dream*, is to Drayton's *Nymphidia*.

On a retroſpect of what has been already written, it is feared that the preference given to Drayton before Spenſer and Shakeſpeare will be thought unfounded in true poetic taſte, and mature judgment; let it, however, be conſidered, that this preference is only in trifles: had Spenſer's *Paſtorals*, or Shakſpeare's Dream of *Oberon and Titania*, never been produced; *The Faerie Queene*, *Othello*, *Macbeth*, &c. would have placed their authors far above all, Chaucer excepted, who went before them: for Drayton's great work, the *Poly-Olbion*, though highly meritorious, muſt not be mentioned when thoſe moſt excellent productions are ſpoken of.

It were no difficult taſk to ſpeak as contemptuouſly, as hath been done panegyrically, of our praiſe-worthy poet, and to cite high authority for it; which the following quotations will both prove and correct.

"Menage, the greateſt name in France for all kinds of philologick learning, prided himſelf in writing critical notes on their beſt lyrick poet Malherbe: and our greater Selden, when he thought it might reflect credit on his country, did not diſdain even to comment a very ordinary poet, one Michael Drayton."

Warburton's *Preface to Shakſpeare*.

In Hawkins's *Complete Angler*, 5th edit. 1792, p. 127. n. is the following pertinent remark upon the foregoing impertinent paſſage.

" Dr. *Warburton*, in the preface to his Shakeſpear, ſpeaking of this poem, [*Poly-Olbion*] ſays it was written by *one Drayton*; a mode of expreſſion very common with great men, when they mean to conſign the memory of others over to oblivion and contempt. Biſhop *Burnet*, ſpeaking of the negociations previous to the peace of *Utrecht*, ſays in like manner, that "*one Prior* was employed to finiſh the treaty."

But both thoſe gentlemen, in this their witty perverſion of an innocent monoſyllable, were but imitators of the *Swediſh* ambaſſador, who complained

to *Whitlock*, that " a treaty had been ſent to be tranſlated by *one* Mr. *Milton*, *a blind man*." A note on Warburton's *Preface* transfers his ſuppoſed imitation of the Swediſh ambaſſador to that of the meanly-arrogant Pope; who ſneakingly copied, or rather ſlily ſtole from, the poets he unjuſtly abuſed: inſtances of which are notorious, reſpecting him and Craſhaw.

" —— *our greater Selden, &c. did not diſdain to comment* a very ordinary poet, one Michael Drayton.] This compliment to himſelf for condeſcending to write notes on Shakſpeare, Warburton copied from Pope, who ſacrificed Drayton to gratify the vanity of this flattering editor. ' I have a particular reaſon (ſays Pope in a letter to Warburton) to make you intereſt yourſelf in me and my writings. It will cauſe both them and me to make a better figure to poſterity. *A very mediocre poet, one Drayton, is yet taken notice of, becauſe Selden writ a few notes on one of his poems.*' Pope's Works, Vol. IX. P. 350, 8vo. 1751. HOLT WHITE."

Steevens's *Shakſpeare*, 1793, V. I, P. 178. n.

After the perhaps-exaggerated praiſe of, and certainly unmerited-contempt thrown on Drayton, by the faſtidious Pope, and his ſupercilious commentator; it will be but candid to let our modeſt Poet ſpeak, reſpecting Spenſer, for himſelf.

" *Maſter* EDMUND SPENSER *had done enough for the immortalitie of his Name, had he only given us his* Shepheards Kalendar, *a Maſter-piece if any. The* Colin Clout of SKOGGAN, *under King* HENRY *the Seventh, is prettie: but* BARKLEY's Ship of Fooles *hath twentie wiſer in it.* SPENSER *is the prime* Paſtoraliſt *of* England. *My Paſtorals bold upon a new ſtraine, muſt ſpeake for themſelves, and the Taber ſtriking up, if thou haſt in thee any Country-Quickſilver, thou hadſt rather be at the ſport, then heare thereof.*"

Addreſs " TO THE READER OF HIS PASTORALS." *Folio*, 1619.

It may be neceſſary, merely to eſtabliſh a controverted fact, to conſider Drayton in a point of view not generally attended to; that of a dramatic author: in his collection of Sonnets, entituled " IDEA," is the following one.

" In pride of wit, when high deſire of fame
" Gave life and courage to my labouring pen.
" And firſt the ſound and vertue of my name,
" Won grace and credite in the eares of men:
" With thoſe the thronged Theaters that preſſe,
" I in the circuite for the Lawrell ſtrove,
" Where the full praiſe I freely muſt confeſſe,
" In heate of blood and modeſt minde might move:
" With ſhowts and claps at everie little pawſe,
" When the prowd round [*The Globe Theatre*] on everie ſide hath rung.
" Sadly I ſit unmov'd with the applawſe,
" As though to me it nothing did belong:
" No publique glorie vainely I purſue.
" The praiſe I ſtrive, is to eternize you."
" POEMS: By Michaell Draiton, *Eſquire.* 1605."

The Folio, 1619, reads,

" All that I ſeeke, is to eternize you."

We have here Drayton's own authority for his being a dramatic writer; but, if that were wanting, "ADDITIONS" to the "HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF THE ENGLISH STAGE," Steevens's *Shakſpeare*, 1793, v. 2, p. 468, ſeq. furniſh ample teſtimony of his writing for the theatre, alone, and in conjunction with Munday, Chettle, Dekker, Wilſon, Hathwaye, Smith, Middleton, and Webſter: that his productions were ſucceſsful, his ſonnet evinces; for he was too modeſt a man to boaſt of applauſe never beſtowed.

He was ſometimes ſtiled Poet-Laureat, but that was merely complimentary; Ben Jonſon being, at the ſame period, Court-Poet.

There is an uncommonly beautiful Song, conſiſting of two ſtanzas; the firſt of which is found in Shakſpeare's *Meaſure for Meaſure*, and both in Fletcher's *Rollo, Duke of Normandy*; beginning with, " Take, oh take thoſe lips away:" the author of it not certainly known.

Theſe remembrances of Drayton are ſwelling beyond the limits preſcribed in this publication, yet cannot the collector of them refrain from inſerting "*A Canzonet*," from his "Odes," *Folio*, 1619, addreſſed "*To His Coy*

Love;" which contains ſuch a ſimilarity of ideas and expreſſion to the quoted Song, as to induce a ſuſpicion that they might both have proceeded from the ſame pen.

" I pray thee leave, love me no more,
" Call home the Heart you gave me,
" I but in vaine that Saint adore,
" That can, but will not ſave me:
" Theſe poore halfe Kiſſes kill me quite;
" Was ever Man thus ſerved?
" Amidſt an Ocean of Delight,
" For Pleaſure to be ſterved.
[i. e. *For lack of Pleaſure.*]

" Shew me no more thoſe Snowie Breſts,
" With Azure Riverets* branched,
" Where whilſt mine Eye with Plentie feaſts,
" Yet is my Thirſt not ſtanched.
" O TANTALUS, thy Paines ne'r tell,
" By me thou art prevented;
" Tis nothing to be plagu'd in Hell,
" But thus in Heaven tormented.
[*to be* tormented *is intolerable!* muſt be underſtood.]

* *Riverets*] the proper diminutive of *Rivers*, which *Rivulets* is not.

" Clip me no more in thoſe deare Armes,
" Nor thy Life's Comfort call me;
" O, theſe are but too pow'rfull Charmes,
" And doe but more inthrall me.
" But ſee how patient I am growne,
" In all this coyle† about thee;
" Come nice Thing, let thy Heart alone,
" I cannot live without thee."

† *coyle*] So in Fletcher's *Two Noble Kinſmen.*
" ——— in my heart was Palamon, and there
" Lord, what a *coil* he keeps!"

In addition to his encomium on Spenſer as a "Paſtoraliſt," Drayton, in his Eſtimate of the Poets, addreſſed to H. Reynolds, Eſq; ſays,

"Grave morrall *Spencer* after theſe came on
"Then whom I am perſwaded there was none
"Since the blind *Bard* his *Iliads* up did make,
"Fitter a taſke like that to undertake,
"To ſet downe boldly, bravely to invent,
"In all high knowledge, ſurely excellent."

Our *Swan of Avon* he thus briefly characterizes.

"*Shakeſpeare* thou hadſt as ſmooth a Comicke vaine,
"Fitting the ſocke, and in thy naturall braine,
"As ſtrong conception, and as Cleere a rage,
"As any one that trafiqu'd with the ſtage."

In lordly *Ben*'s commendation he is more diffuſe.

"Next theſe, learn'd *Johnſon*, in this Liſt I bring,
"Who had drunke deepe of the *Pierian* ſpring,
"Whoſe knowledge did him worthily prefer,
"And long was Lord here of the Theater,
"Who in opinion made our learn'ſt to ſticke,
"Whether in Poems rightly dramatique,
"Strong *Seneca* or *Plautus*, he or they,
"Should bear the Buſkin, or the Sock away."

ELEGIES, *folie*, 1627.

Jonſon, whoſe praiſe was precious, is laviſh of panegyrick in "*A Viſion on the Muſes of his Friend M. Drayton*;" and tradition has named him as the Author of the following Epitaph, copied literatim from the monument in Weſtminſter Abbey, where our Poet was buried.

" Michaell Draiton Esq.r a memorable Poet of this Age,
" exchanged his Laurell for a Crowne of Glorye A.o 1631 :

" Doe pious Marble : Let thy Readers Knowe
" What they, and what their children owe
" To DRAITON's name, whoſe ſacred duſt
" Wee recommend unto thy TRUST :
" Protect his Mem'ry, and Preſerve his Storye :
" Remaine a laſting Monument of his Glorye ;
" And when thy Ruines ſhall diſclame
" To be the Treas'rer of his NAME ;
" His Name, that canōt fade, ſhall be
" An everlaſting MONUMENT to thee."

So much pains having been taken to eſtabliſh the true orthography of our Greateſt Dramatick Poet's Surname ; it may not be thought impertinent to conclude theſe Memoirs with remarking a variation, by Drayton himſelf, from the cuſtomary mode of ſpelling his own Chriſtian-name.

A copy of " THE MUSES ELIZIUM," &c. 4to. 1630. in the editor's poſſeſſion, in the title-page of which is printed, " *By* MICHAEL DRAYTON *Eſquire*." has, on the preceding leaf, the author's autograph ; literally thus.

" *To the Noble Knight and*
my heighly Eſteemed Ffrend

S.r RICHARD BRAWNE
all health and happineſſe

Ffrom his Servante and
Ffrend MICHELL DRAYTON."



S Harding del.t

WN Gardiner sculp.t

Pub.d Oct.r 1.1794. by E & S Harding, Pall Mall.

JOHN WILMOT, EARL of ROCHESTER,

CROWNING HIS MONKEY.

From an Original Picture in the Collection of the Earl of Warwick.

JOHN WILMOT,

EARL OF ROCHESTER;

Viſcount Athlone in Ireland, and Baron Adderbury in Oxfordſhire.

THIS moſt eccentrick nobleman was the ſon of Henry lord Wilmot, afterwards earl of Rocheſter; whoſe loyalty and ſervices in the civil wars, and the ſhare he had in the preſervation of king Charles II. after Worceſter-fight, endeared him to the royaliſts: his mother was of the ancient and noble family of the St. Johns of Wiltſhire, a lady of great beauty and accompliſhments.

Our poet was born in April, 1648, at Ditchely, near Woodſtock, in Oxfordſhire. Having received a grammatical education at the ſchool of Burford, he was removed to the Univerſity of Oxford, and entered a nobleman into Wadham college in 1659; his tutor being the eminent and pious Dr. Blandford, afterwards ſucceſſively biſhop of Oxford and Worceſter: he was alſo entruſted to the more immediate care of Mr. Phineas Berry, fellow of Wadham college; an amiable and learned man, whom he ever treated with great reſpect, and afterwards rewarded liberally. In 1661, being but thirteen years of age, he was made maſter of arts by lord Clarendon in perſon.

He ſhortly after relinquiſhed his ſtudies, and travelled into France and Italy; nor was it without difficulty that his governor, Dr. Balfour, could in any degree recal his attention to ſuch books as were moſt likely to revive in him a love of literature.

He returned from travel in his eighteenth year, and appeared at court with uncommon advantages; he was tall, well-made, though rather ſlender, and extremely graceful: being perfectly well-bred, his converſation was eaſy and obliging; with great vivacity of thought, and vigour of expreſſion, his wit had both ſubtlety and ſublimity.

Deſiring ſoon to ſignalize himſelf, he went to ſea in the winter of 1665 with the earl of Sandwich; and, in the attack made on the port of Bergen in Norway, diſtinguiſhed himſelf by unequalled intrepidity.

The ſummer following he ſerved on board the ſhip, in which almoſt all the volunteers were killed, commanded by Sir Edward Spragge, during the remarkably-great ſea-fight of that year; and, in the heat of action, was the only perſon who would venture to carry an official meſſage from one ſhip to another; which he did, in a ſmall boat, expoſed to all the ſhot from either party.

But the character for courage he thus gallantly acquired, he is ſaid afterwards as contemptibly to have forfeited; by ſlinking away in ſtreet-quarrels, and leaving his companions in the fray to ſhift as they could without him.

He ſeems, indeed, to have had a propenſity to meanneſs; for, one of his prime delights was that of diſguiſing himſelf as a porter, or beggar, purſuing low amours; in which characters he acquitted himſelf with great adroitneſs: once he aſſumed that of an Italian mountebank, calling himſelf Alexander Bendo, and practiſed phyſick ſeveral weeks in Tower-ſtreet; occaſionally haranguing the populace from a raiſed ſtage on Tower-hill adjoining.

With king Charles II. who was in ſome degree of a congenial diſpoſition, he was a great favourite; and was made by that merry monarch one of the gentlemen of the bedchamber, and comptroller of Woodſtock Park: but, the king's kindneſs to him could not repreſs his vein for ſatire; which he indulged ſo wantonly againſt Charles himſelf, that he was, for one of his lampoons on his royal maſter, baniſhed the court, and conſigned for a conſiderable time to obſcurity.

It were to be wiſhed that theſe were all his failings; for, to them he added intemperance of the moſt brutal kind: drunkenneſs; repeated, nay almoſt perpetual drunkenneſs; the effects of which, together with the conſequences of his filthy amours, put an early period to an ill-ſpent life.

"Thus," ſays our great moraliſt, in his Life of Rocheſter, "in a courſe "of drunken gaiety, and groſs ſenſuality, with intervals of ſtudy perhaps "yet more criminal, with an avowed contempt of all decency and order, "a total diſregard to every moral, and a reſolute denial of every religious "obligation, he lived worthleſs and uſeleſs, and blazed out his youth and "his health in laviſh voluptuouſneſs."

Nature being quite exhauſted, he died at the lodge in Woodſtock Park, on Monday, July 26, 1680, about two in the morning, without any convulſion, or even a groan, in the thirty-third year of his age: he was buried, Auguſt 9, near his father, in a vault under the north aiſle of Spelleſbury-church, in Oxfordſhire; leaving a ſon named Charles: who dying November 12, 1681, was buried with him December 7, following.

He alſo left three daughters, named Anne, Elizabeth, and Malet; but, the male line ceaſing, king Charles II. conferred the title of Rocheſter on Laurence viſcount Killingworth, a younger ſon of Edward earl of Clarendon.

However irkſome the collecting and recording theſe memorials muſt be to an ingenuous mind, the pain is counter-balanced in having the following letter from the dying repentant to ſubjoin.

"Woodſtock-Park, Oxfordſhire. June 25. 1680.

"My moſt Honour'd Dr. Burnett.

"My Spirits and Body decay ſo equally together, that I ſhall write You a "Letter as weak as I am in Perſon. I begin to value Churchmen above all "Men in the World, &c. If God be yet pleaſed to ſpare me longer in this "World, I hope in your Converſation to be exalted to that degree of Piety, "that the World may ſee how much I abhor what I ſo long loved, and "how much I glory in Repentance, and in God's Service. Beſtow your

" Prayers upon me, that God would ſpare me (if it be his good Will) to
" ſhew a true Repentance and Amendment of life for the time to come:
" Or elſe if the Lord pleaſeth to put an end to my worldly being now, that
" He would mercifully accept of my Death-Bed Repentance, and perform
" that Promiſe that He hath been pleaſed to make, *That at what time ſo-*
" *ever a Sinner doth Repent, He would receive him.* Put up theſe Prayers,
" moſt dear Doctor, to Almighty God for your moſt Obedient and Lan-
" guiſhing Servant,

Rocheſter."

Dr. Johnſon obſerves, that " the glare of his [lord Rocheſter's] general character diffuſed itſelf upon his writings; the compoſitions of a man whoſe name was heard ſo often, were certain of attention, and from many readers certain of applauſe. This blaze of reputation is not yet quite extinguiſhed, and his poetry ſtill retains ſome ſplendour beyond that which genius beſtowed.

His ſongs have no particular character: they tell, like other ſongs, in ſmooth and eaſy languge, of ſcorn and kindneſs, diſmiſſion and deſertion, abſence and inconſtancy, with the common places of artificial courtſhip. They are commonly ſmooth and eaſy; but have little nature, and little ſentiment.

His imitation of Horace on Lucilius is not inelegant or unhappy. The verſification is indeed ſometimes careleſs, but it is ſometimes vigorous and weighty.

The ſtrongeſt effort of his Muſe is his poem upon *Nothing*.

In all his works there is ſprightlineſs and vigour, and every where may be found tokens of a mind which ſtudy might have carried to excellence; and what more can be expected from a life ſpent in oſtentatious contempt of regularity, and ended before the abilities of many other men began to be diſplayed?"

The following, ſurely, merits exception from Dr. Johnſon's general character of Rocheſter's ſongs; it being highly natural, and replete with the moſt delicate and tender ſentiment.

(Set to muſick by Dr. Arne. See Ritſon's *Select Collection of Engliſh Songs*, 1783, vol. 3, ſig. G. 4.)

" My dear Miſtreſs has a Heart,
" Soft as thoſe kind Looks ſhe gave me;
" When, with Love's reſiſtleſs Art,
" And her Eyes, ſhe did enſlave me:
" But her Conſtancy's ſo weak,
" She's ſo wild, and apt to wander;
" That my jealous Heart would break,
" Should we live one Day aſunder.

" Melting Joys about her move,
" Killing Pleaſures, wounding Bliſſes;
" She can dreſs her Eyes in Love,
" And her Lips can arm with Kiſſes:
" Angels liſten when ſhe ſpeaks,
" She's my Delight, all Mankind's wonder;
" But my jealous Heart would break,
" Should we live one Day aſunder!"

The monkey accompanying the portrait of lord Rocheſter may be preſumed to have been a favourite with his lordſhip. In the preface to Tonſon's edition of his Poems, 8vo. 1696, the animal is thus incidentally mentioned. "No Imitation cou'd bound or preſcribe whither his [Rocheſter's] Flight ſhould carry him: Were the Subject light, you find him a Philoſopher, grave and profound, to wonder: Were the Subject lumpiſh and heavy, then wou'd his Mercury diſſolve all into Gaiety and Diverſion. You wou'd take his *Monkey* for a Man of *Metaphyſicks*; [See "A Letter from Artemiſa in the Town to Cloe in the Country." *Tonſon's edit.* ut ſupra, p. 62.] and his *Gondibert* [See "The Maim'd Debauchee." *Idem*, p. 97 ſeq.] he ſends with all that Grimace to *demoliſh Windows*, or do ſome, the like *Important Miſchief*."

In "*A Paſtoral in Imitation of the Greek of Moſchus, Bewailing the Death of the Earl of Rocheſter,*" prefixed to the above-named edition of his Poems, are the following lines:

" Thou, ſacred *Bion*, art lamented more
" Than all our tuneful Bards, that dy'd before:
" Old *Chaucer*, who firſt taught the uſe of Verſe,
" No longer has the Tribute of our Tears:
" *Milton*, whoſe Muſe with ſuch a daring Flight,
" Led out the Warring *Seraphims* to fight:
" Bleſt *Cowley* too, who on the Banks of *Cham*
" So ſweetly ſigh'd his Wrongs, and told his Flame:
" And *He*,* whoſe Song rais'd *Cooper*'s Hill ſo high,
" As made its Glory with *Parnaſſus* vie:
" And ſoft *Orinda*,† whoſe bright ſhining Name
" Stands next great *Sappho*'s in the Ranks of Fame:
" All now unwept, and unrelented paſs,
" And in our Grief no longer ſhare a place:
" *Bion* alone does all our Tears engroſs,
" Our Tears are all too few for *Bion*'s loſs."

* Sir *John Denham*. † Mrs. *Katherine Philips*.

This "EPIGRAM on the ſeveral *Elegies* made upon the Earl of *Rocheſter*'s Death." is ſaid to have been written by Mr. WALLER.

" Thus mourn the Muſes, on the Herſe
" Not ſtrowing Tears, but laſting Verſe;
" Which ſo preſerve the Hero's Name,
" They make him live again in Fame."



Clamp sculp.t

WILL.M SHENSTON ESQ.R

From an Original Picture in the posſeſsion of W.G. Waldron

Pub.d April 1.1795. by E & S Harding. Pall Mall

WILLIAM SHENSTONE

WAS the eldeſt ſon of Thomas Shenſtone, a plain, uneducated, country gentleman, who farmed his own eſtate; and Anne Pen: he was born at the Leaſowes, in Hales-Owen, in Shropſhire, in November, 1714.

He learned to read of an old dame, to whom perhaps we are indebted for his poem of the *School-miſtreſs*, deſcriptive of his female pedagogue; he was ſoon removed to the grammar-ſchool in Hales-Owen; and afterwards placed under the tuition of Mr. Crumpton, at Solihul: where he diſtinguiſhed himſelf by ſo rapid a progreſs, as to induce his father to determine on giving him a learned education. In 1732 he was ſent to Pembroke-college in Oxford, being deſigned for the church; but, though he had the moſt awful notions of the wiſdom, power, and goodneſs of God, he never could be perſuaded to enter into orders. After his firſt four years reſidence at the univerſity he aſſumed the civilian's gown, but without ſhewing any intention to engage in the profeſſion. It is to be preſumed, however, that he found both delight and advantage at college, as he continued there ten years, though he took no degree: during which period he employed himſelf in writing Engliſh poetry; a ſmall miſcellany of which, without his name, was publiſhed in 1737: in 1740 he publiſhed his *Judgment of Hercules*, addreſſed to Mr. Lyttleton; and about two years afterwards he produced his imitation of Spenſer, *The School-miſtreſs*.

His progenitors being all deceaſed before the expiration of his minority, the management of his affairs was entruſted to the reverend Mr. Dolman, of Brome in Staffordſhire; to whoſe attention he was indebted for his eaſe and leiſure; whoſe integrity he always acknowledged with gratitude; and

upon whoſe death, in 1745, the care of his own fortune unavoidably fell upon him.

The ſordid inheritor ruminates on how-much-per-acre the land does, or may be made to, produce; the prodigal heir calculates what ready caſh may be raiſed by the felling of ſo-much timber, or the ſale of the manſion-houſe: Shenſtone ſurveyed his paternal fields only with a view to their improvement in pictureſque beauty, and ſpent his ſmall eſtate in adorning it.

In the preface to his "*Works in Verſe and Proſe,*" the ingenious and ingenuous Mr. Dodſley ſays, "He was no œconomiſt; the generoſity of his temper prevented him from paying a proper regard to the uſe of money: he exceeded therefore the bounds of his paternal fortune, which before he died was conſiderably encumbered. But when one recollects the perfect paradiſe he had raiſed around him, the hoſpitality with which he lived, his great indulgence to his ſervants, his charities to the indigent, and all done with an eſtate not more than three hundred pounds a year, one ſhould rather be led to wonder that he left any thing behind him, than to blame his want of œconomy. He left however more than ſufficient to pay all his debts; and by his will appropriated his whole eſtate for that purpoſe."—"His perſon," Mr. Dodſley adds, "as to height, was above the middle ſtature, but largely and rather inelegantly formed: his face ſeemed plain till you converſed with him, and then it grew very pleaſing. In his dreſs he was negligent, even to a fault; though when young, at the univerſity, he was accounted a beau. He wore his own hair, which was grey very early, in a particular manner; not from any affectation of ſingularity, but from a maxim he had laid down, that without too ſlaviſh a regard to faſhion, every one ſhould dreſs in a manner moſt ſuitable to his own perſon and figure." In November, 1751, he loſt an only and beloved brother; whoſe death he thus pathetically laments, in a letter to his friend Mr. Graves:—"How have I proſtituted my ſorrow on occaſions that little concerned me! I am aſhamed to think of that idle 'Elegy upon Autumn,' when I have ſo much more important cauſe to hate and to condemn it *now*; but the glare and gaiety of the Spring is what I *principally* dread; when I ſhall find all things re-

ſtored but my poor brother, and ſomething like thoſe lines of Milton will run for ever in my thoughts:

"—— —— —— Thus, with the year,
" *Seaſons* return; but not to *me* returns
" A brother's cordial ſmile, at eve or morn."

I ſhall then ſeem to wake from amuſements, company, every *ſort* of inebriation with which I have been endeavouring to lull my grief aſleep, as from a dream; and I ſhall feel as if I were, *that inſtant*, deſpoiled of all I have chiefly valued for thirty years together; of all my preſent happineſs, and all my future proſpects. The melody of birds, which he no more muſt hear; the chearful beams of the ſun, of which he no more muſt partake; *every* wonted pleaſure will produce that *ſort* of pain to which my temper is moſt obnoxious."

Whether it might be from conſideration of the narrowneſs of his income, or whatever motive, he never married; tho', it is ſaid, he might have obtained the lady who was the ſubject of his admired PASTORAL BALLAD, in four parts; " *Abſence, Hope, Solicitude, Diſappointment:*" but, from the title of the laſt diviſion of the *Ballad*, it ſhould ſeem that the fair one, whoever ſhe might be, was inexorable.

This elegant poet, and amiable man, being ſeized by a putrid fever, died at his "*beautified*" Leaſowes, about five on Friday morning, February 11, 1763; and was buried by the ſide of his beloved brother in the churchyard of Hales-Owen.

The incidents of his life are few and ſimple; conſiſting only of occaſional jaunts to London, Bath, &c. the improving and adorning his eſtate; the paying and receiving viſits; and the producing one of the moſt pleaſing, if not ſublime, collections of poetry in the Engliſh language.

Sublimity indeed was not the attribute of Shenſtone; neither does he ſeem to have had that reliſh for it in the writings of others, which might have been expected in a poet of ſo tender and poliſhed a genius.

Of Milton's ſublime Maſque he ſays, " Comus I have once been at, for the ſake of the ſongs, though I deteſt it in any *light:* but as a *dramatic*

piece the *taking* of it ſeems a *prodigy:* yet indeed *ſuch-a-one,* as was pretty tolerably accounted for by a gentleman who ſate by me in the *boxes.* This learned ſage, being aſked how he liked the play, made anſwer, 'He could not tell—pretty well, he thought—or indeed as well as any other play—he always took it, that people only came there to ſee and to be ſeen—for as for what was ſaid, he owned, he never underſtood any thing of the matter.'

I told him, I thought a great many of its admirers were in his caſe, if they would but own it." Had this confeſſion been made on ſeeing "Comus," as of late years it has been preſented, in a mutilated, mangled ſtate, it would not be ſurpriſing; but the above was written in the year 1740, ſoon after its revival, with Dalton's* congenial inſertions, accompanied by Arne's delightful melodies; graced and enriched by the action and harmony of Quin, Milward, Beard, Mrs. Clive, Mrs. Arne, and Mrs. Cibber.

To do Shenſtone juſtice, it muſt be acknowledged, that he ſeems to have taken great pains to acquire a taſte for Spenſer (See his Letters), but never to have thoroughly accompliſhed it; he wrote, himſelf, ſo much to the ear, that, "*Where more is meant than meets the ear,*" was "*caviare*" to him: and he is chiefly pleaſed with the *ludicrous* of the ſublime author of the "*Four Hymns in honour of Love, Beauty, Heavenly Love, and Heavenly Beauty;*" "*Daphnaida;*" "*The Ruines of Time;*" "*The Tears of the Muſes;*" &c. &c. &c. and the unrivalled, tho' but half-finiſhed, "*Faerie Queene.*"

The freedom of animadverſion here aſſumed, is not, it is hoped, uſed arrogantly; it relates merely to *taſte,* which varies mentally, as well as corporeally, in almoſt every man: the blameleſs ſubject of theſe ſtrictures, let his writings or opinions have been what they might, made one flight above moſt men:

"HIS LIFE WAS UNSTAINED BY ANY CRIME."

* DALTON (JOHN, D. D.), was born at Deane in Cumberland, where his father was then rector, 1709. He had his ſchool education at Lowther in Weſtmoreland, and thence was removed, at 16, to Queen's college in Oxford. When he had taken his firſt degrees, he had the employment of being tutor or

governor to lord Beauchamp, only ſon of Algernon Seymour, earl of Hertford, late duke of Somerſet. During his attendance on that noble youth, he employed ſome of his leiſure hours in adapting Milton's "Maſque at Ludlow caſtle" to the ſtage, by a judicious inſertion of ſeveral ſongs and paſſages ſelected from other of Milton's works, as well as of ſeveral ſongs and other elegant additions of his own, ſuited to the characters, and to the manner of the original author, he rendered it a very acceptable preſent to the public; and it ſtill continues one of the moſt favourite dramatic entertainments, under the title of "Comus, a Maſque," being ſet to muſic by Dr. Arne. Beſides this, it had the advantage of being at firſt performed by Mr. Quin in the character of Comus, and by Mrs. Cibber in that of the lady.

Biographical Dictionary, 8vo. 1784, V. 4, P. 288.

In 1738, this maſque [*Comus*] was adapted to the ſtage by Mr. *Dalton*, by dividing it into ſcenes and acts, & introducing ſome vocal muſic. This indeed was at firſt thought an attempt which would never anſwer in the ſucceſs, as it was imagined that the town would not taſte MILTON's beauties, or at leaſt would think it too heavy an entertainment for a whole evening, to hear only fine poetical ſentiments & moral inſtructions. But the event was the very reverſe. Every night it was performed the audience received it with the utmoſt ſatisfaction & delight, & were no where more attentive than in thoſe ſcenes where there are ſuch excellent leſſons of morality.

Mr. *Dalton's* prologue begins thus:

Our ſtedfaſt bard, to his own genius true,
Still bad his muſe FIT AUDIENCE FIND, THO' FEW.

Peck's *Memoirs of Milton*, 4to. 1740. P. 21.

COMUS. A Maſque, by Dr. Dalton. Acted at Drury-Lane. 8vo. 1738. This piece is a very judicious alteration of Milton's Maſque at Ludlow-Caſtle. It met with great applauſe on its firſt appearance; &c.

Biographia Dramatica. 8vo. 1782. V. 2 P. 62.

Theſe extracts from three books of general correctneſs are produced together, to counteract whatever effect Mr. Shenſtone's faſtidiouſneſs may have on thoſe who too-implicitly adopt the opinions of others; and to rectify ſome miſtakes in Stage-Hiſtory contained therein.

Dr. Dalton's "COMUS, a Maſque. (*Now adapted to the* STAGE)" was produced at leaſt ſo early as 1735; a copy of it, with that date, ſtiled "THE SECOND EDITION. London: Printed for W. Feales," &c. being in the poſſeſſion of the compiler of theſe anecdotes; which agrees verbatim with other copies in his poſſeſſion, dated 1738, excepting the names of the performers, which are in the differently-dated copies as follows.

	1735.	1738.
COMUS	Mr. *Huſbands.*	Mr. *Quin.*
The LADY	Mrs. *Vincent.*	Mrs. *Cibber.*
The BROTHERS	Mr. *Milward.* Mr. *Thurmond.*	Mr. *Milward.* Mr. *Cibber.*
Firſt SPIRIT	Mr. *Mills.*	Mr. *Mills*
Second SPIRIT	Mr. *Hill.*	Mr. *Hill.*
EUPHROSYNE	Mrs. *Thurmond.*	Mrs. *Clive.*
SABRINA	Mrs. *Hunt.*	Mrs. *Arne.*
Attendant SPIRITS, BACCHANALS, Paſtoral Characters, and other Vocal Parts.	Mr. *Pack.* Mrs. *Spiller.* Mrs. *Jones*, and others.	Mr. *Beard.* Mrs. *Clive.* Mrs. *Arne*, and others.

It is well known that *Hogæus*; i. e. *Hog*, ſtript of the Latin termination; tranſlated into Latin *Paradiſe Loſt*, *Paradiſe Regained*, and *Samſon Agoniſtes*; which were printed at London, in 1690: (See "MILTON NO PLAGIARY; By the Rev. *John Douglas*, A. M. The Second Edition." 8vo 1756. P. 35.) perhaps it is not ſo well known that he tranſlated alſo, into Latin, Milton's *Maſque at Ludlow Caſtle*, and his *Lycidas*; which were publiſhed in 4to. Being literary curioſities, the title-pages to both; with a ſingular, and affecting addreſs, are ſubjoined.

" COMOEDIA
JOANNIS MILTONI,
Viri clariſſimi,
(Quæ agebatur in Arce *Ludenſi*)
PARAPHRASTICE
REDDITA.
A GULIELMO HOGŒO.
LONDINI:
ANNO DOMINI 1698."

" PARAPHRASIS LATINA,
IN DUO POEMATA,

(Quorum alterum a Miltono, alterum a Clievelando Anglice ſcriptum fuit) Quibus deploratur Mors juvenis præclari & eruditi, D. Edvardi King, qui Nave, qua vectabatur, Saxo illiſa, in Oceano Hybernico ſubmerſus eſt.

Autore Gulielmo Hogœo.

TWO POEMS

(The one whereof was Penn'd by *Milton*, and the other by *Clieveland*) Upon the Death of a worthy and learned young Gentleman, Mr. *Edward King*, who was drowned in the *Iriſh* Seas: to which is added a *Latin* Paraphraſe on both, which was penn'd by W. H. London, Printed for the author, 1694."

" To the Reader. This Worthy Gentleman, Mr. *Edward King* was a fellow Student with *Milton* and *Clieveland* in *Chriſts Colledge* in *Cambridge*: Who having ſailed from *Cheſter*, the Ship that he was in foundered upon a Rock on the *Iriſh* Seas. Some eſcaped in the Boat, and great endeavours were uſed in that great conſternation to get him into the Boat, which did not prevail. So he and all with him were drowned, except thoſe only that eſcaped in the Boat: Now he was a perſon generally beloved in his Life, which made him ſo much lamented at his Death, among whom was this *Milton* and *Clieveland*.

I was deſired by others to make theſe two Tranſlations, which was the occaſion that I penned them. I was adviſed to put them in the Preſs, and that which encouraged me to adventure to do it, was hopes that ingenious Gentlemen will communicate tokens of their kindneſs to me, for at this time my neceſſity is very great: Theſe Poems will afford a high and innocent recreation."

ALAS, POOR HOG!



S. Harding delt. Pub.d Nov.r 1. 1794. by E & S Harding. Pall Mall E. Harding Junr sculp.

THOMAS WRIOTHESLEY.

FIRST EARL of SOUTHAMPTON.

From an Original Picture in the Collection of His Grace the Duke of Queensberry.

THOMAS WRIOTHESLY,

THE FIRST EARL OF SOUTHAMPTON.

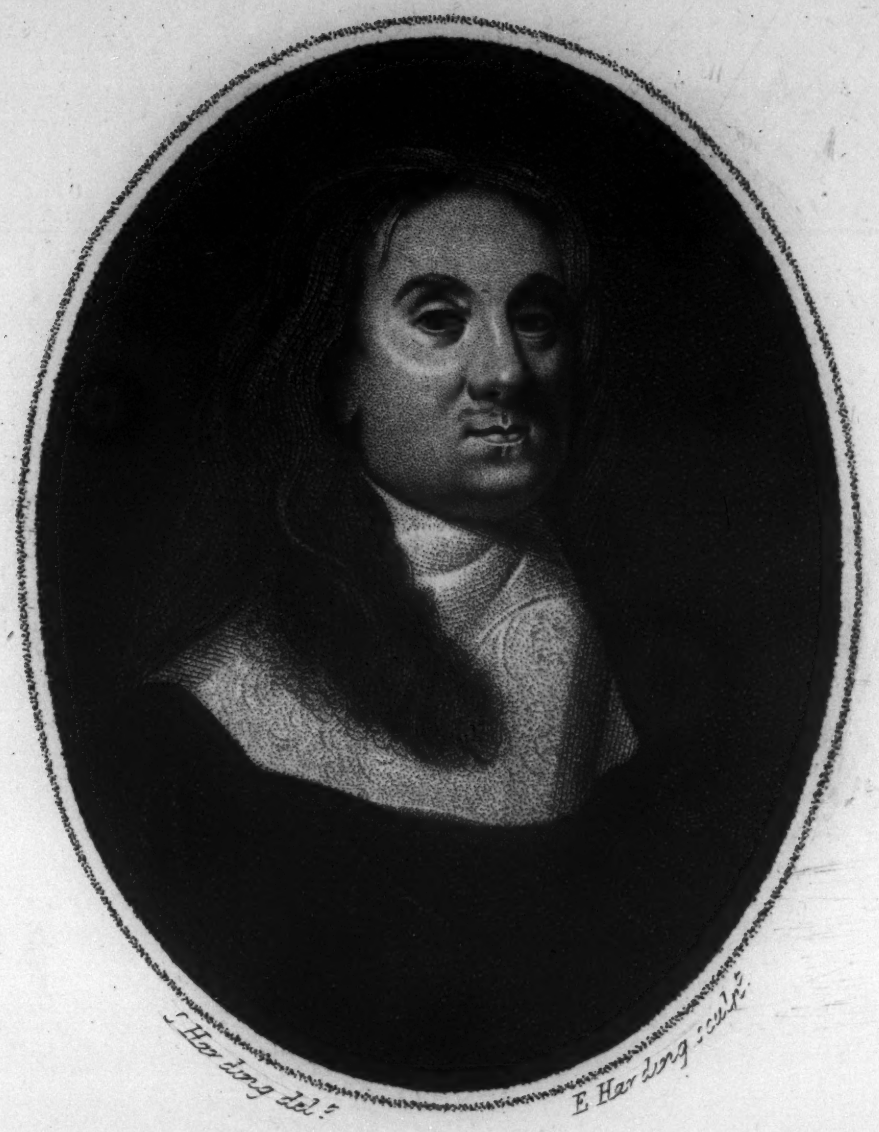
THE firſt perſon we find mentioned of this family, is John Wriotheſly, commonly called Wrythe, who being a herald at arms under the title of Faucon, was in the 8th of Edward IV. preferred to the office of principal herald of the moſt noble order of the Garter, and king at arms. He left iſſue, Thomas and William, who were both educated in the ſame ſtudies, and followed the ſame profeſſion. William was York herald, and father of our Thomas, who was born in Barbican, about the year 1500, and in proceſs of time arrived to great advancement in the ſtate. For in the year 1535, and 27 Henry VIII. being at that time one of the clerks of the ſignet, he was made coroner and attorney in the court of Common Pleas: two years afterwards he was conſtituted one of the principal ſecretaries of ſtate; and in 1538, was ſent ambaſſador to the Spaniſh regent in the Netherlands, to negociate a marriage between king Henry and Chriſtiana, ducheſs of Millan, ſecond daughter to the king of Denmark. He was knighted in the year 1540, and made conſtable of the caſtle of Southampton, and that of Portcheſter, and one of the chamberlains of the Exchequer; and upon the league made by king Henry and the emperor Charles the Fifth, was appointed one of the commiſſioners for managing the treaty conducing to that end. January the 1ſt, 1543-4, he was made a baron of this kingdom, by the title of lord Wriotheſly of Tichfield, in the county of Southampton; and 3d May, 1545, lord chancellor of England, in the room of lord Audley, deceaſed. About the end of the ſame year he was inſtalled knight of the moſt noble order of the Garter; and in the laſt year of

Henry VIII. viz. 1546, the king lying on his death-bed, lord Southampton was conſtituted one of his executors, and appointed to be of council to prince Edward, his only ſon and ſucceſſor.

Three days before the coronation of king Edward VI. he had the title of earl of Southampton conferred on him, as appears by his patent, bearing date, February 16, 1546-7. But not long after, in conſequence of his oppoſing the reſt of the lords and others of the council, he was diveſted of his office of chancellor, and diſmiſſed from his place at the council-table. After this, when Dudley earl of Warwick, in the year 1549, was contriving the ruin of Edward duke of Somerſet, that earl taking advantage of Southampton's diſcontent for the loſs of his office, and his being otherwiſe diſcountenanced, endeavoured to draw him into his party, but failing in the attempt, out of revenge for his diſappointment he procured his confinement; from which being delivered, he retired, and departed this life July 30, 1550, at his houſe called Lincoln-place, (but afterwards Southampton-houſe) and was buried in a vault under the choir near the high altar of St. Andrew's church in Holborn, where he had a fair monument erected to his memory. By Jane his wife, who was daughter and heireſs of William Cheney, of Cheſſamboyes in the county of Buckingham, Eſq. he left ſeveral daughters, and one ſon, named Henry, who ſucceeded him in the title.

Thomas earl of Southampton was bred in the univerſity of Cambridge, and in gratitude to *alma mater*, took all opportunities to defend her againſt thoſe who under pretence of reformation, ſought to prey upon her revenues. In the ſtudy of human learning there, he always preſerved the freedom of his own mind, and would not enſlave himſelf to other peoples fancies; and ſo well employed his time, that the learning which he acquired there, prepared him for the law, and his indefatigable ſtudy of the law promoted him to the high place of lord chancellor of England; which office he diſcharged with as much applauſe as any of his predeceſſors, and with as much integrity as any that ſucceeded him. "Force and compulſion (he ſaid) kept the world in awe; but juſtice and equity ought to govern it." He was, as we have already obſerved, in diſgrace in the reign of Edward VI.

but that was not cauſed by any neglect or fault found in the diſcharge of his office, or want of care or prudence in his foreign tranſactions, but on account of his being rigidly a conſcientious papiſt. In the court of Chancery he is ſaid to have wanted none of the accompliſhments of his predeceſſors or ſucceſſors in the high office which he held. He was as quick and ready as Wolſey, as affable and acceptable as Moore, as incorrupt as Egerton, as apprehenſive and knowing as Bacon; and of ſuch diſpatch, that there was not one cauſe depending in that court when he was removed from his office in 1547. As chancellor he was without reſpect of perſons His lordſhip having overheard a ſervant diſmiſs a petitioner becauſe his maſter was not at leiſure, he reprimanded him for it, ſaying, "you might as well have ſaid that I was not at leiſure to be lord chancellor." Two things he would not ſuffer his ſervants to gain by; his livings, becauſe he ſaid they were God's; and his decrees, becauſe they were the king's, whom every man ſold that ſold juſtice. To honeſt men, he obſerved, their places were enough, and to knaves too much. He loved a biſhop (he ſaid) to ſatisfy his conſcience, a lawyer to guide his judgment, a hoſpitable family to keep up his intereſt, and a univerſity to preſerve his name.



THOMAS WRIOTHESLEY,

EARL OF SOUTHAMPTON,

LORD HIGH TREASURER of ENGLAND.

From a Miniature by Cooper of the same size in

the Collection of the Earl of Orford, Strawberry Hill.

Pub.d 2 Sept.r 1794, by E & S Harding, Pall Mall

THOMAS WRIOTHESLY,

THE FOURTH EARL OF SOUTHAMPTON.

THIS nobleman was the ſecond ſon of Henry earl of Southampton, the celebrated patron of Shakſpeare, by Elizabeth Vernon, one of the maids of honour to queen Elizabeth. He was born in the year 1610, and his father and elder brother James dying in 1624, Thomas then ſucceeded to the title. He married three wives. The firſt was Rachael de Rouvigny, a French lady, widow of Daniel de Maſſere, baron of Rouvigny, by whom he had two ſons, Charles and Henry, who died young; and three daughters, Elizabeth, married to Edward Noel, ſon to Baptiſt, viſcount Campden; Rachael, firſt married to Francis lord Vaughan, ſon and heir to Richard earl of Carbery in Ireland, and afterwards to the celebrated William lord Ruſſel, from whom the preſent duke of Bedford is lineally deſcended; and Magdalen, who deceaſed in her infancy. His ſecond wife was lady Elizabeth, daughter and co-heireſs of Francis Leigh, earl of Chicheſter, by whom he had one daughter, Elizabeth, married to Joſceline Percy, the eleventh and laſt earl of Northumberland. By his third lady, Frances daughter of William Seymour, duke of Somerſet, he had no iſſue.

This diſtinguiſhed and moſt reſpectable ſtateſman in the great conteſt between the king and the parliament, which met in November, 1640, ſteadily adhered to his ſovereign, whom he aſſiſted not only by his power and influence, but his purſe; and when he was condemned to die by the pretended high court of juſtice, conſtituted by an ordinance made by about fifty perſons, after all the honeſt men had been driven out of the houſe of commons, lord Southampton, the duke of Richmond, the

marquis of Hertford, and the earl of Lindſay, generouſly offered to lay down their own lives to ſave that of their maſter. Having with great difficulty prevailed on his murderers to allow him to be buried in the royal chapel at Windſor, lord Southampton, and the three other noblemen above mentioned, went thither, and on the 9th February 1648-9, performed the laſt melancholy office of ſeeing the royal body interred; but colonel Whitchcot, the governor of Windſor caſtle, would not permit Dr. Juxon, biſhop of London, who attended, to read the ſervice for the dead appointed in the book of Common Prayer, inſiſting that the *Directory* alone ſhould be followed; in conſequence of which the corpſe was interred in the vault of king Henry the Eighth, without any form of ſepulchre whatever.

After the reſtoration of king Charles the Second, lord Southampton, whoſe great integrity and ability rendered him highly acceptable to the nation, was on the 8th of September, 1660, raiſed to the high office of lord treaſurer of England, which he held till his death, which happened on the 16th of May, 1667. In the diſſolute court of Charles the Second, when lord Clarendon's credit was on the decline, and the king began to alienate himſelf from a miniſter whoſe virtues he feared, but did not reverence, the amiable Southampton ſhewed on all occaſions an inviolable attachment to the Chancellor, and the laſt time he appeared at the council-board, when his infirmities would hardly allow him to ſpeak, he generouſly exerted himſelf in his friend's behalf; and with great animation delivered himſelf to this effect: "This man is a true proteſtant, and an honeſt Engliſhman, and while he is in place, we are ſecure of our laws, liberties, and religion; but whenever he ſhall be removed, England will long feel the ill effects of it:" a prediction which the ſubſequent events of that reign fully confirmed.

"He was, (ſays lord Clarendon) indeed a great man in all reſpects, and brought very much reputation to the king's cauſe. He had great diſlike of the high courſes which had been taken in the government, and a particular prejudice to the earl of Strafford, for ſome exorbitant proceedings; but as ſoon as he ſaw the ways of reverence and duty towards the king de-

clined, and the proſecution of the earl of Strafford to exceed the limits of juſtice, he oppoſed them vigorouſly in all their proceedings. He was a man of great ſharpneſs of judgment, a very quick apprehenſion, and that readineſs of expreſſion upon any ſudden debate, that no man delivered himſelf more advantageouſly and weightily, and more efficaciouſly with the hearers; ſo that no man gave them more trouble in his oppoſitions, or drew ſo many to a concurrence with him in opinion. He had no relation to or dependence upon the court [of Charles I.] or purpoſe to have any, but wholly purſued the public intereſt. He was not only an exact obſerver of juſtice, but ſo clear-ſighted a diſcerner of all the circumſtances which might diſguiſe it, that no falſe or fraudulent colour could impoſe upon him; and of ſo ſincere and impartial a judgment, that no prejudice to the perſon of any man made him leſs awake to his cauſe, but believed that there is *aliquid et in hoſtem nefas*, and that a very ill man might be very unjuſtly dealt with. On the happy return of his majeſty he ſeemed to recover great vigour of mind, and undertook the charge of high treaſurer with much alacrity and induſtry, as long as he had any hope to get a revenue ſettled proportionable to the expence of the crown, (towards which his intereſt and authority and council contributed very much,) or to reduce the expence of the court within the limits of the revenue. His perſon was of a ſmall ſtature; his courage, as all his other faculties, very great, having no ſign of fear or ſenſe of danger, when he was in a place where he ought to be found."



Harding del *Clamp sc*

RICHARD BUTCHER.

ANTIQUARIAN.

Published 1 April 1795 by E & S Harding Pall Mall

RICHARD BUTCHER.

THIS Antiquary publiſhed in quarto "The Survey and Antiquitie of the Towne of Stamford in the County of Lincolne, with an Account of its Antient Foundations, Grants, Privileges and ſeveral Donations thereunto belonging: Alſo a Liſt of the Aldermens Names, and the time when they were choſen; With the Names of the Ten Lord Majors (of the hon. City of London) borne in the forſaid County of Lincolne: Written by Richard Butcher, Gent. ſometimes Towne-Clarke of the ſame Towne. Printed at London by T. Forcet." 1646. In the Dedication, which is dated Stamford the 1ſt of January 1646, Butcher calls that place his native town. A republication of this piece was expected, with numerous additions, by Mr. Foſter, rector of St. Clement Danes, a native of Stamford, and ſometime Warden of Brown's Hoſpital, in that town; who had long promiſed it, though it does not appear that he left aught of conſequence behind him preparatory to ſuch a work. He began to reviſe it in 1706; and afterwards formed a deſign of a new work: but an inveterate palſy in his head prevented him from digeſting his extenſive reading.

In 1717 Butcher's "Survey" &c. was reprinted in 8vo. without ſo much as a continuation of the liſt of Aldermen.

To this edition were appended "A Brief Deſcription of the Towne of Tottenham Highcroſſe in Middleſex." and "The Turnament of Tottenham." both reprinted from the 4to. 1631.

Butcher himſelf reviſed his " Survey," and made ſeveral additions to it, about 1660. After his death his ſon promiſed to publiſh it; which promiſe Peck, the editor of " New Memoirs of the Life and Poetical Works of Mr. John Milton,' performed, by inſerting it, with his own notes, at the end of his " Academia tertia Anglicana, or the antiquarian annals of Stamford in Lincoln, Rutland and Northamptonſhires;" &c. &c. " being not only a particular hiſtory of Stamford, and ſeveral other old towns, but an uncommon ſeries of civil and eccleſiaſtical affairs under each reign, gathered from the beſt accounts print and MS. with a large chronological table of contents, and variety of ſculptures, in fourteen books. 1727." This work is written and put together in a moſt uncouth ſtile and method. Some of his antiquarian friends adviſed him to throw it into the aukward form of Annals. All that Peck could find compleated among Mr. Foſter's papers was only a letter to Dr. Tanner, proving that there was neither Roman or Britiſh town here; and the contents of another to Stevens, author of the Supplement to the Monaſticon: both which he printed at the end of his Antiquarian Annals.

Peck had prepared a ſecond volume, but died before he could publiſh it. The publication of the firſt having been delayed five years after the ſubſcription was opened, Francis Howgrave, a bookſeller of the town, publiſhed " An eſſay of the antient and preſent ſtate of Stamford;" &c. &c. " The whole gathered from the printed accounts as well as original MSS. particularly the regiſters of Durham and Peterborough, the rolls in the Tower and Cotton library, old writings belonging to Brown's Hoſpital, the corporation books, Mr. Foſter's papers, Stevens's Supplement to Dugdale's Monaſticon, and many other private repoſitories. Stamford 1726." 4to.

In the preface to this ſuperficial compendium is a long detail of what paſſed on this occaſion between the author and Peck, who thought it intended to prejudice his performance, and who is moſt unmercifully handled by Howgrave.

To return to Butcher. Two Folio Volumes, MS. in St. John's College, Cambridge, marked H. 3. 4. are entitled " Antiquity revived, in three

parts, ſetting forth the antient and primary habitations, originals, and deſcents, of the Nobility, Barony and Gentry of Great Britain, and the Iſlands which lay within the Britiſh Ocean, according to the ſeveral compilers, with other Notes and Obſervations of Antiquity. by Richard Butcher." A drawing of him, "*Ætatis ſuæ* 61, An°. D°. 1648." is prefixed: and under it twenty eight lines, probably written by his near and dear relation, Ellen Butcher; who prefixed twenty lines to the ſame author's Antiquities of Stamford (on the Story of the 'Scutcheon of the Honourable Enſigns of Stamford), after the publication of which this was written. The firſt Volume contains 397 pages, and an Index; the ſecond 648 pages, and an Index. It is a mere tranſlation of Camden, whom he ſcarcely ever mentions. The principal thing new in it is an account of Robert Johnſon, Founder of Oakham and Uppingham School.

The following are the lines, above-adverted-to, under the portrait of Richard Butcher.

"To the Effigies.

"Reſt, gentle Author, in this ſacred place,
"From harſh, and ſick-braind cenſurers ſecured,
"Where Learned arms ſhall circle and embrace
"Thy quiet Genius, in theſe ſheets immured.

"Thou art not as a Malefactor ſent,
"This refuge or Aſylum to obtaine,
"Though in white ſheets thy acts thou here preſent,
"Foul Obloquy dare ne'er thy deeds profane.

"In thy large Story forraine parts have ſhare,
"Straining thy Optick nerves, through books to view
"Antient records, our modern paines to ſpaire,
"Making paſt preſent, diſtance neare to ſhew.

" Thou actively a rambler never wert,
" But ſoaring ſtill aloft with painfull quill,
" Such height attaind by thy quick paſſive art,
" As may the drowſie age with wonder fill.

" Here may the gratefull wits thy kindneſs ſee,
" For them thou didſt Antiquity revive,
" Let Eccho their retaliation be,
" Thy memory ſhall here thy life ſurvive.

" Repoſe thee then, with this fraternity
" Of learned Writers, humane and divine,
" Who out of ſtate concatenated lie,
" To peace ſet free, from tumult in confine.

" The Apologie.

" Here's no rich flowers to adorne thy ſhrine,
" Though (Reverend Sir) thy merits ſuch command,
" Accept theſe offerd weeds, becauſe they'r mine,
" Pardning the errors of a female hand."

In ſome encomiaſtick verſes prefixed to Butcher's *Survey of Stamford*, it is ſaid that

" His Poetry like golden Veins appear
" Throughout this work."

The *Survey* concludes with thirty ſix lines in verſe, by Butcher; the firſt ſix will, no doubt, be thought a ſufficient ſpecimen of his poetical talents.

" Through times of Trouble, Priſonment, and all
" Diſtractions, which can wretched Man befall;
" I have at length (through my Creator's aid)
" The Town of *Stamford* ſeriouſly Survey'd.
" And by the Pain of my now wearied Pen,
" It lies apparent to the view of Men."



S Harding del. W N Gardiner sculp.

COL: LUNSFORD.

From an Original Portrait in the Collection of Richard Aldworth Neville Esq.r

Pub.d Oct.r 1. 1794. by E & S Harding. Pall Mall.

SIR THOMAS LUNSFORD, Knight.

IN what year this gentleman was born we have not been able to diſcover. Lord Clarendon ſays, "he was a man of an ancient family in Suſſex, but of a very ſmall and decayed fortune, and of no good education, having been compelled to fly the kingdom to avoid the hand of juſtice for ſome riotous miſdeameanour; by reaſon whereof he ſpent ſome time in the ſervice of the king of France, where he got the reputation of a man of courage and a good officer of foot." He married Katherine daughter of Sir Henry Neville of Billingbear.

In the beginning of the troubles in the reign of Charles the Firſt "he had ſome command in the king's army, and was promoted to the lieutenancy of the Tower of London, in the room of Sir William Balfour, during the confinement of the earl of Strafford; but he was ſo little known, except upon the diſadvantage of an ill character, that in the moſt dutiful time the promotion would have appeared very ungrateful. He was utterly a ſtranger to the king, and therefore it was quickly underſtood to proceed from the ſingle election of the lord Digby, to whom he was likewiſe very little known, who had in truth deſigned that office to his brother Sir Lewis Dives, againſt whom there could have been no exception but his relation; but he being not at that time in town, and the other having ſome ſecret reaſon to fill that place in the inſtant with a man who might be truſted, he ſuddenly reſolved upon this gentleman, as one who would be faithful to him for the obligation, and execute any thing he ſhould deſire or direct; which was a reaſon he might eaſily have foreſeen would provoke more powerful oppoſition: and indeed it was no ſooner known than the Houſe of Commons found themſelves concerned in it, and upon pretence that ſo

excellent a perſon as Sir William Balfour (who in truth was very gracious to them for the ſafe keeping of the earl of Strafford) could not be removed from that charge but upon ſome eminent deſign againſt the city and the kingdom, and that the man who was appointed for his ſucceſſor was a perſon of great licence, and known only by ſome deſperate acts for which he had been formerly impriſoned by the ſtate, and having made his eſcape fled the kingdom, they deſired the lords to join with them in a petition to the king to put the Tower into better hands; for indeed Sir Thomas Lunsford was not then known enough, and of reputation equal to ſo invidious a province: and thereupon within two or three days at moſt he reſigned the place, and the king gave it to Sir John Byron."*

Lord Digby and Sir Thomas Lunsford were accuſed of an intention to bring a large party of the king's forces to Weſtminſter, and maſſacre the parliamentary leaders: and they conſidered him as ſo determined an enemy, that to render him as odious as poſſible, they reported that the colonel uſed frequently to indulge his brutal appetite with the fleſh of children. It appears from the following lines of Cleiveland that there was a print repreſenting him making ſuch a horrid meal:

" They fear the giblets of his train; they fear
" Even his dog, that four-legg'd cavalier;
" He that devours the ſcraps which *Lunsford* makes;
" Whoſe picture feeds upon a child in ſtakes."

This gentleman was taken priſoner by the parliamentary army at the battle of Edge-hill; but at what time he died, we have not been able to aſcertain. He has been confounded by Mr. Granger and Dr. Zachary Grey with colonel Henry Lunsford, who was killed at the ſiege of Briſtol in 1645, who is deſcribed by Clarendon as " a diſtinguiſhed royaliſt, and an officer of extraordinary ſobriety, induſtry and courage."†

* Hist. of Rebellion. i. 356. † Ibid. ii. 299.



S. Harding del. *Pub.d Sept.r 1. 1794, by E & S Harding, Pall Mall.* *R. Clamp sculp.*

SIR CHRISTOPHER HATTON KN.T

LORD HIGH CHANCELLOR OF ENGLAND.

From a Picture in the Collection of the Rev.d R. Masters of Land Beach, Cambridgeshire

SIR CHRISTOPHER HATTON.

WAS born at Holdenby in the county of Northampton, in the year 1540. He was the youngeſt ſon of William Hatton of Holdenby and Alice his wife, daughter to Laurence Saunders of Horringworth. In the time of queen Mary he was entered a gentleman-commoner at St. Mary-Hall in Oxford; where he continued but a ſhort time, having left the univerſity without a degree. "By his ſingular merit (ſays an old author) he became a great ornament to his family, and raiſed it to the honour it long enjoyed. He was bred to the law, [having become a member of the Inner Temple,] but ſtudied it more as a gentleman, than one who pretended to raiſe himſelf by that profeſſion. The queen firſt took notice of him for the comelineſs of his perſon, and his graceful dancing at a maſk at court; but more afterwards for his great abilities. He became firſt one of her gentlemen-penſioners, then gentleman of the privy-chamber, and next captain of the guard; from which office he was advanced to be vice-chamberlain, one of the privy-council, and at length [29th of April, 1587,] lord chancellor." In the following year he was made knight of the garter.

"He had (ſays Lloyd, in his quaint phraſeology,) a large proportion of gifts and endowments: his features, his gait, his carriage, his parts and his prudence, ſtrove to ſet him off; but his abilities were above all. Every thing he did was ſo exactly juſt and diſcreet, and what he ſpoke ſo weighty, that he was choſen to keep the queen's conſcience, as her chancellor, and to expreſs her ſenſe as her ſpeaker. The courtiers that envied the laſt capacity, were forced by his power to own themſelves in an error; and the ſerjeants that refuſed to plead before him at firſt, could not, at length, but own his great abilities. His place was above his law, but not above his parts, which were ſo very pregnant, and comprehenſive, that he could command other mens parts to as good purpoſe as his own. His ſtation was great, but his humility was greater, giving an eaſy acceſs to all addreſſes.

He was ſo juſt, that his ſentence was a law to the ſubject; and ſo wiſe, that his opinion was an oracle with the queen.—Her majeſty, who never forgave debts, called him to an account for an old one, and rigorouſly demanded the preſent payment: this ſtartled him, becauſe he could not do it juſt at that time; which unkindneſs, as he thought, of the queen's, went ſo deep to his heart, that it caſt him into a mortal diſeaſe. The queen, ſorry for what ſhe had done, endeavoured to recover him, and brought him cordials with her own hands; but all would not do." He died a bachelor, Nov. 20, 1591, and was buried under a ſumptuous monument, in the cathedral of St. Paul's.

Sir Chriſtopher Hatton was choſen chancellor of the univerſity of Oxford, Sept. 20, 1588, in the room of Robert Earl of Leiceſter, having been preferred by that learned body to lord Eſſex,* who was his competitor on that occaſion; and is celebrated by his contemporaries for his love of literature and his patronage of ſcholars. Having been author of the fourth act of one of our ancient dramas, the tragedy of TANCRED AND GISMUND, which was performed before queen Elizabeth in 1568, and publiſhed in 1592, his portrait is entitled to a place among thoſe of our Engliſh Poets.

Of his ſtyle in proſe the following addreſs to Mary queen of Scots, which induced her to appear before the commiſſioners at Fotheringay, when every other argument, and even the ſolicitation of the Engliſh queen, had proved ineffectual, may ſerve as a ſpecimen:

"You are accuſed, but not condemned. You ſay you are a queen: be it ſo: if you are inocent, you wrong your reputation in avoiding trial. You proteſt yourſelf inocent; the queen feareth the contrary, not without grief and ſhame. To examine your innocence, are theſe honourable, prudent, and upright commiſſioners ſent: glad will they be with all their hearts if they may return and report you guiltleſs. Believe me, the queen herſelf will be much affected with joy, who affirmed to me at my coming from her, that never any thing befell her more grievous, than that you were charged with ſuch a crime: wherefore lay aſide the bootleſs privilege of royal dignity, which here can be of no uſe to you; appear in judgment, and ſhew your innocence, leſt by avoiding trial, you draw upon yourſelf ſuſpicion, and lay upon your reputation an eternal blot and aſperſion."

* Wood's FAST. OXON. i. 134.



TALBOT, DUKE of TYRCONNEL.

From an Original Picture in the Collection of Lord Beaulieu at Ditton Park.

Publ.d Nov.r 1. 1794. by E & S Harding, Pall Mall.

RICHARD TALBOT,

DUKE OF TYRCONNELL.

THIS nobleman (lord Clarendon obſerves) "was of an Iriſh family, but of ancient Engliſh extraction, which had always inhabited within that circle that was called the Pale; which, being originally an Engliſh plantation, degenerated into the manners of the Iriſh, and roſe and mingled with them in the late rebellion: and of this family there were two diſtinct families who had competent eſtates, and lived in many deſcents in the rank of gentlemen of quality."

Of that part of the family of which we are now to ſpeak, there were five brothers, the ſons, according to Leland, of Sir William Talbot, an eminent lawyer of Ireland. "The eldeſt," ſays Clarendon, "was Sir Robert Talbot, who was by much the beſt, that is, the reſt were much worſe men. Peter, the ſecond brother, was a Jeſuit, who had been very troubleſome to the king [Charles II.] abroad, and had behaved himſelf in ſo inſolent a manner that his majeſty had forbidden him his court. The third brother was Gilbert, who was called colonel Talbot, from ſome command he had with the rebels againſt the king; and he had likewiſe been with the king in Flanders, that is, had lived in Antwerp and Bruſſels, whilſt the king was there; and being a half-witted fellow did not meddle with any thing, nor angered any body, but found a way to get good clothes, and to play, and was looked upon as a man of courage, having fought a duel or two with ſtout men. Thomas, the fourth brother, was a Franciſcan friar, of wit enough, but of ſo notorious debauchery that he was frequently under ſevere diſcipline by the ſuperiors of his order for his ſcandalous life."

The fifth brother was the celebrated DICK TALBOT, the ſubject of the preſent memoir. "From his infancy he imbibed his ſentiments in religion and politics from the moſt bigotted to popery, and the moſt hoſtile to Engliſh government. In his youth he had been witneſs of the carnage of Drogheda,* and on his eſcape from this infernal ſcene naturally retained a violent abhorrence of fanatics; in which denomination he included all of the proteſtant party. Obſequiouſneſs and vivacity recommended him to the royal brothers on the continent, at a time when an obſequious and lively aſſociate was particularly ſuited to the vacant hours of their exile. Here he diſcovered his reſentment and his ſpirit in no very honourable manner, by propoſing to aſſaſsinate Oliver Cromwell. When provoked by the ſuppoſed injuries of his party, he afterwards threatened to turn his poniard on the duke of Ormond; but in ſuch menaces he diſcovered more of paſſion and malignity, than of reſolution. He was incautious and precipitate, virulent in his cenſures, with a diſregard to truth, which even became proverbial; furious in his animoſities to a degree of apparent frenzy, yet not with that placability which ſometimes attends the ſudden ſtart of paſſion; his revenge was ſteadily and unalterably purſued: his attachment to the popiſh party was merely factious, without attention or regard to the different modes of religion, for his life was profligate and his converſation profane. In the vanity of that power he gradually acquired, he inſulted his ſuperiors, and tyrannized over thoſe below him: to the one his deportment was vulgar, to the other brutal. If at any time he condeſcended to artifice and inſinuation, this violence to his natural temper was ſoon diſcovered, for the leaſt diſappointment caſt him into a paroxyſm of rage. Every ſtep of his exaltation was gained by bribery and flattery, and enjoyed without temper, juſtice, or decency."†

He ſo far inſinuated himſelf into the good graces of the duke of York, that he was made of his bed-chamber, "and from that qualification

* In 1649, when Cromwell baſely put the garriſon to the ſword, after he had promiſed quarter to thoſe who ſhould lay down their arms. See Leland's HIST. OF IRELAND, iii. 350.

† Ibid.

embarked himſelf after king Charles's return in the pretences of the Iriſh, with ſuch an unuſual confidence, and upon private contracts with ſuch ſcandalous circumſtances, that the chancellor [Clarendon, as he himſelf informs us,] had ſometimes at the council-table been obliged to give him ſevere reprehenſions, and often deſired the duke to withdraw his countenance from him."

On king James's acceſſion to the throne he was created earl of Tyrconnel, and placed as lieutenant-general at the head of the Iriſh army, where his conduct was ſo agreeable to his ſovereign that he made him viceroy of Ireland. To this popiſh delegate of a popiſh prince, Henry earl of Clarendon, the eldeſt ſon of the chancellor, and then lord lieutenant of Ireland, reſigned the ſword of ſtate, February 11, 1686-7, in a general and violent agitation of the kingdom. That nobleman embarked at the port of Dublin, in order to return to England, attended by fifteen hundred proteſtant families of that city, "who abandoned a country where the peace, the property, and the lives of proteſtants, were expoſed to the malice of the meaneſt and moſt malignant of a party now exulting in the fullneſs of their triumph, with their friend and patron in ſupreme authority, attended by popiſh miniſters and officers of ſtate."*

The earl of Tyrconnel is allowed by Clarendon to have been a man "of a clear and ready courage." His ſtature was above the ordinary ſize; and in his youth he is ſaid to have been handſome. After the prince of Orange's invaſion, he at firſt refuſed all the offers that were made by that prince to induce him to ſubmit. When king James landed in Ireland in 1688, Tyrconnel appeared at Cork to congratulate his maſter, and expreſſed his zeal by ordering a magiſtrate to execution, who had declared for the prince of Orange. James inſtantly created him a duke. From the time of the battle of the Boyne, he loſt that little eſtimation he had poſſeſſed, having become as irreſolute in his mind, as unwieldly in his perſon. He died at Limerick during the ſiege of that town, 5th Auguſt, 1691. The vulgar Iriſh imputed his death to poiſon, adminiſtered by thoſe who deteſted his moderate councils; for after the defeat at the moat of Grenoge in Weſtmeath, a few months

* Leland's Hiſt. *ut ſupr.*

before, he propoſed to ſave the remains of the Iriſh nation by a ſubmiſſion to king William. Others were confident that he had been tried, condemned, and excuted for a private correſpondence with the Engliſh.

He married Frances daughter of Richard Jennings of Sundridge in the county of Hertford, Eſq. and widow of Sir George Hamilton, brother to the author of the MEMOIRS of GRAMMONT. By this lady, who was elder ſiſter to the celebrated Sarah Ducheſs of Marlborough, he had no iſſue.

" Upon the whole," ſays Biſhop King in the concluſion of his very able and judicious STATE OF THE PROTESTANTS OF IRELAND UNDER KING JAMES'S GOVERNMENT, the Iriſh may juſtly blame themſelves and their idol, the earl of Tyrconnel, as king James may them both, for whatever they have, or ſhall ſuffer in the iſſue of this matter; ſince it is apparent that the neceſſity was brought about by them, that either they or we [the proteſtants] muſt be ruined. King James (if the earl of Tyrconnel may be believed) changed his religion on HIS ſolicitations; for he often bragged that he was the king's converter. He preferred the gratifying this favourite's ambition to the affections of his proteſtant ſubjects in England and Ireland. He left England, and came into Ireland on his invitation; and he brought ruin and deſolation on the kingdom, eſpecially on his proteſtant ſubjects, in proſecution of the meaſures laid down by him: yet ſo far was he in love with this miniſter, that he frequently, both in his proclamations and acts of parliament, aſcribes the ſaving of Ireland to him; and aſſigned him above the value of twenty thouſand pounds per annum, to ſupport his new title of duke, out of the forfeited eſtates of proteſtants, moſt of them condemned unheard, on publick fame only. This perſon therefore was the true enemy of king James; he drove his maſter out of his kingdoms, he deſtroyed him by his pernicious counſels, and the kingdom of Ireland by his exorbitant and illegal management; and therefore he and ſuch other wicked counſellors and miniſters are only anſwerable for all the miſchiefs that have followed; and it is much more reaſonable the deſtruction ſhould fall on them who were the authors, than on the proteſtants againſt whom they deſigned it."



Viro Ill.mo LIONELLO CRANFEILDIO Equiti Aurato Apothecæ Augustæ Guardarobæ magna vulgus vocat) et pupillorū Magistro Majestatiq; Britannicæ a sanctioribꝰ Consiliis Richardū heu fata) Martinum Chr. Brocus Io. Hoskynni et Hugo (heu iterum) Holland obsequij et amoris trium viratu nexi Amico Amicum Amici junctis manibus votis que

SACRANT

Princeps Amorum, Principum nec non amor :
Legumq; Lingua, Lexque dicendi magis :
Anglorum alumnus, præco Virginiæ ac parens :
Generosus ortu, moribus nec degenur :
Invictus animi, corporis formâ decens :
Oriens cadente sole sol, ortu cadens :
Magnæ Urbis Os, Orbis minoris oculus :
Bono suorum natus, extinctus suo :
Cunctis que cognitus, nec ignotus sibi :
HOLLANDI amicus, nemini hostis, ni malis :
Virtutis (hou) MARTINUS hic compendium :

RICHARD MARTIN.

THIS gentleman was the ſon of William Martin, by Anne his wife, daughter of Richard Parker of Suſſex; William was the fourth ſon of Richard Martin of the city of Exeter, who was the ſecond ſon of Sir William Martin of Athelhampton in the pariſh of Puddletown in Dorſetſhire. Richard, the ſubject of theſe memoirs, was born at Otterton in Devonſhire, in 1569 or 1570; and became a Commoner of Broadgate's Hall, now Pembroke College, Oxford, in Michaelmas Term, 1585: where, by the force of ſtrong natural intellect, aided by the acquirements of induſtry, he proved a celebrated diſputant.

He left the univerſity without taking any degree, ſettled in the Middle Temple, and was an Inner Barriſter ſeveral years; in 1601 he was elected a Burgeſs to ſerve in Parliament; was conſtituted Lent-Reader of the Middle Temple, the 13th of James I. and, upon the death of Sir Anthony Benn, was made Recorder of London, in September, 1618: which place he enjoyed but little more than a month, for, to the great grief of all learned and good men, he died October 31, 1618, and was buried in the Church belonging to the Temples.

Over his grave a neat Alabaſter Monument was ſoon after erected, with his effigies kneeling in his gown; and four verſes engraven thereon under him, made by his dear friend Serjeant Hoſkins.

He gave by Will to the church of Otterton, where he was born, five pounds; and the like ſum to the church of Culliton-Raleigh in Devon, where was his Houſe and Seat.

There was no perſon in his time more celebrated for ingenuity than Richard Martin; his learning, politeneſs, and wit, were the delight and admiration of all his acquaintance; he underſtood and practiſed the graces of converſation, and was equally eſteemed and careſſed by Selden, Hoſkins, and Ben Jonſon; the latter of whom thus dedicated his *Poetaſter* to him:

" To the Virtuous, and my Worthy Friend, Mr. Richard Martin," and ſubſcribed himſelf, " Your true Lover, Ben. Jonſon."

Davies, the famous writing-maſter, and wou'd-be-poet, in his *Scourge of Folly*, has addreſſed a panegyrical epigram " To the well-worded and ingenious Mr. Richard Marten of the Middle Temple."

In addition to Martin's profeſſional abilities, and colloquial talents; his perſon and manners qualified him to adorn the court, and his eloquence to influence the ſenate.

King James was ſo delighted with his facetiouſneſs, and had ſo great a reſpect for his virtues, that he recommended him to the citizens of London for their recorder.

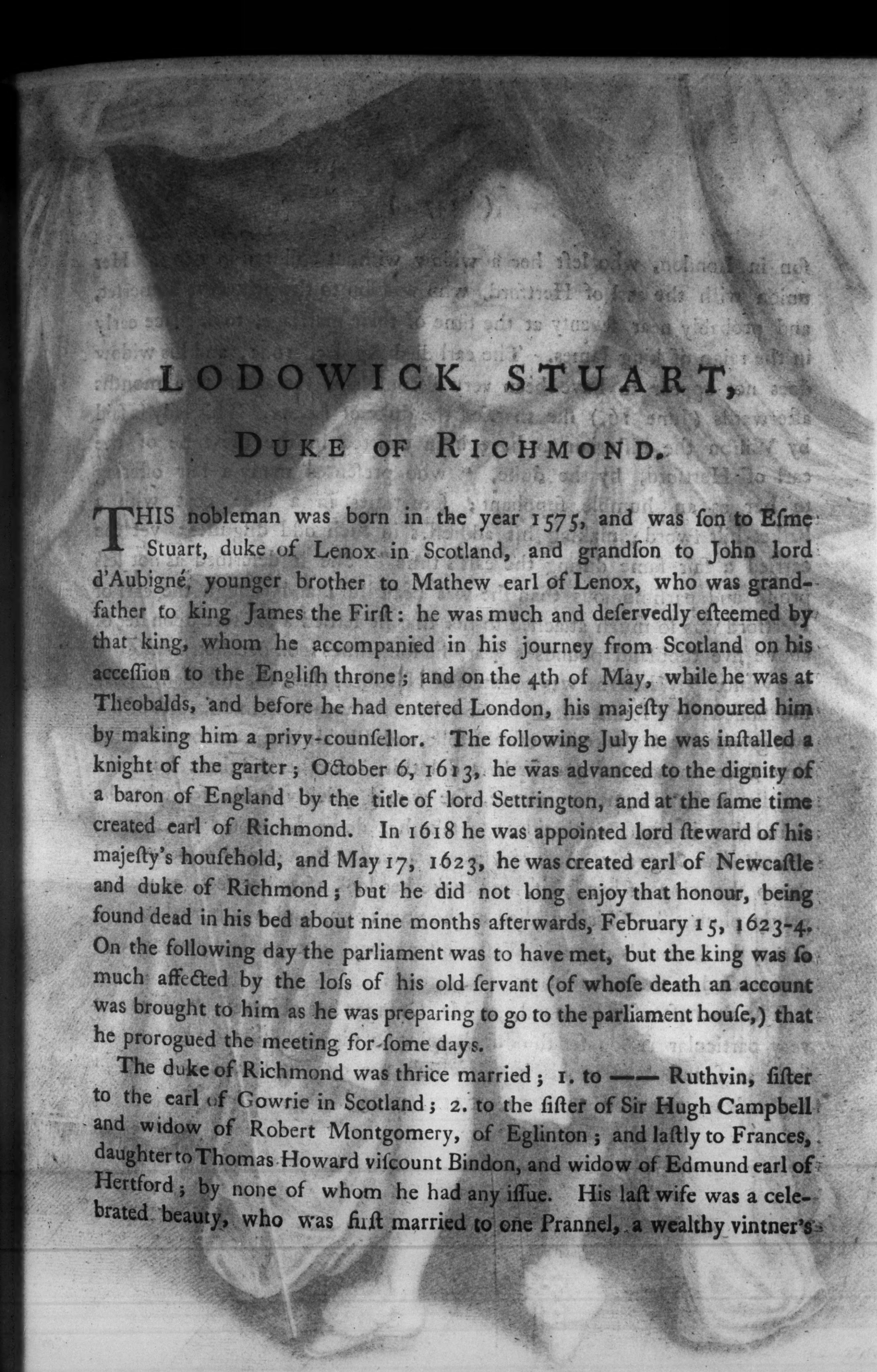
He was deſervedly characterized by the worthy and learned, *Princeps amorum* (he having been *Prince D'Amour* of the Middle Temple in the time of Chriſtmas), *Principum amor, legum lingua, lexque dicendi, Anglorum alumnus, Præco Virginiæ ac Parens, &c. Magni orbis os, orbis minoris corculum. Bono ſuorum natus, extinctus ſuo, &c.* Several of his ſpeeches, pleadings, and poems (for with the poets he was one), are in print; particularly, *A Speech delivered to the King, in the name of the Sheriffs of London and Middleſex.* 4to. 1603, and 1643.

As perfection is not the lot of human nature, Martin, whom no one hath accuſed of vice, lies under the imputation of ſometimes paſſing the bounds of moderation in his ſacrifices to Bacchus; and, in a manuſcript note by Aubrey, in the Aſhmolean Muſeum, it is ſaid that exceſs of drinking, with ſome of his fellow-wits, was the occaſion of his death. If any thing can extenuate this foible, perhaps it is the conſideration that theſe indulgences might be in the celebrated Apollo, at the Devil-Tavern, the emporium of wit and wine; in the company, probably, of Jonſon, Shakſpeare, &c. the former of whom, it is well known, " carous'd potations pottle deep:" and the latter, as ſome tradition ſay, died two years before Martin, at the moderate age of fifty-three; in conſequence of a cold caught by ſleeping in the open air, after having left a convivial party ſomewhat inebriated.



Pub 1. May 1795. by E & S Harding Pall Mall.

THE HIGH AND MIGHTY PRINCE LODWICK DUKE of Richmond and Lenox



LODOWICK STUART,

DUKE OF RICHMOND.

THIS nobleman was born in the year 1575, and was ſon to Eſme Stuart, duke of Lenox in Scotland, and grandſon to John lord d'Aubigné, younger brother to Mathew earl of Lenox, who was grandfather to king James the Firſt: he was much and deſervedly eſteemed by that king, whom he accompanied in his journey from Scotland on his acceſſion to the Engliſh throne; and on the 4th of May, while he was at Theobalds, and before he had entered London, his majeſty honoured him by making him a privy-counſellor. The following July he was inſtalled a knight of the garter; October 6, 1613, he was advanced to the dignity of a baron of England by the title of lord Settrington, and at the ſame time created earl of Richmond. In 1618 he was appointed lord ſteward of his majeſty's houſehold, and May 17, 1623, he was created earl of Newcaſtle and duke of Richmond; but he did not long enjoy that honour, being found dead in his bed about nine months afterwards, February 15, 1623-4. On the following day the parliament was to have met, but the king was ſo much affected by the loſs of his old ſervant (of whoſe death an account was brought to him as he was preparing to go to the parliament houſe,) that he prorogued the meeting for ſome days.

The duke of Richmond was thrice married; 1. to —— Ruthvin, ſiſter to the earl of Gowrie in Scotland; 2. to the ſiſter of Sir Hugh Campbell and widow of Robert Montgomery, of Eglinton; and laſtly to Frances, daughter to Thomas Howard viſcount Bindon, and widow of Edmund earl of Hertford; by none of whom he had any iſſue. His laſt wife was a celebrated beauty, who was firſt married to one Prannel, a wealthy vintner's

ſon in London, who left her a widow without children in 1599. Her union with the earl of Hertford, who was ſon to the protector Somerſet, and probably near ſeventy at the time of their marriage, took place early in the reign of king James. The earl died April 5, 1621, and his widow does not appear to have been very diſconſolate, for about two months afterwards (June 16,) ſhe married the duke of Lenox. This lady is ſaid by Wilſon the hiſtorian to have been courted in the life-time of the earl of Hertford, by the duke, "who preſented many a fair offering to her as an humble ſuppliant; ſometimes in a blue coat with a baſket-hilt ſword; making his addreſſes in ſuch odd diſguiſes: yet ſhe carried a fair fame during the earl's time." She is deſcribed as not leſs proud and parſimonious than ſhe was beautiful; and though the earl of Hertford was ſo much attached to her that he ſettled a jointure upon her of above five thouſand pounds a year, he ſometimes took occaſion to mortify her vanity. "When ſhe was counteſs of Hertford, (ſays the hiſtorian already mentioned) and found admirers about her, ſhe would often diſcourſe of her two grandfathers, the dukes of Norfolk and Buckingham, recounting the time ſince one of her grandfathers did this, the other did that: but if the earl her huſband came in preſence, ſhe would quickly deſiſt; for when he found her in theſe exaltations, to take her down he would ſay, *Frank, Frank, how long is it ſince thou wert married to* PRANNEL? which would damp the wings of her ſpirit, and make her look after her feet, as well as gaudy plumes."—This lady died in the year 1639, and was buried in king Henry the Seventh's chapel in Weſtminſter abbey, where a ſtately monument was erected to their memories.

The ducheſs of Richmond, as Mr. Granger has obſerved, "aſſigned a very particular reaſon for the duke's being in high health the night before he was found dead in his bed;" which the curious reader may find in Wilſon's HISTORY OF GREAT BRITAIN, p. 258.



Harding Sculp.r

MARY CLARA, VISCOUNTESS BOLINGBROKE.

From a Miniature Picture painted by Lady Malden after the Original in the Collection of Lady Bolingbroke.

Pub.d April 1.1795, by E & S Harding, Pall Mall.

MARY-CLARA

DES CHAMPS DE MARCELLY,

VISCOUNTESS BOLINGBROKE.

THIS very accompliſhed lady, who was born in France in the year 1676, was firſt married to the marquis de Villette, chef d'eſcadre, and nephew or couſin to the celebrated madame de Maintenon; and after his deceaſe, in 1716, to Henry St. John, viſcount Bolingbroke. "Her fortune," ſays Voltaire, "was ſcarcely any thing: ſhe had little beſides expectations, and that little was involved in litigation; but her uncommon underſtanding and amiable diſpoſition made ample amends for this deficiency;" and madame de Maintenon ſtyles her the moſt ſenſible perſon among her female relations.

The following tranſlation of a letter written with ſpirit and eaſe by this lady to the celebrated dean Swift, ſhews that theſe diſtinguiſhed judges were not miſtaken in the favourable opinion which they entertained of her.

"Dawley, Feb. 1, 1726-7.

"I have been told, Sir, that you complain of having received no letter from me. You do me wrong: I treat you as one of the deities, who keeps an account with mankind of their intentions. It is about ten years ſince I propoſed writing to you: before I had the honour of knowing you, the idea which I had formed of your gravity reſtrained me; ſince I have had the honour of ſeeing you, I never could find ſpirit enough to venture upon

it. A certain gentleman named Gulliver had put this poor imagination of mine, which is ſo depreſſed by the air of London, and by converſations of which I know only the ſound, a little in motion; I was deſirous of ſeizing the moment, in order to write to you, but I fell ill, and have been ſo perpetually for theſe three months. I avail myſelf, therefore, Sir, of the firſt return of my health, to thank you for your reproaches, which I am very proud of, and to ſay a word to you concerning my friend Gulliver. I learn, with great ſatisfaction, that he has juſt been tranſlated into French; and as my reſidence in England has conſiderably increaſed my love for my own country and its inhabitants, I am delighted that they now can participate in the pleaſure which that good gentleman has given me, and that they can profit by his diſcoveries, I am not without hopes, that the twelve ſhips which France has juſt fitted out, may be deſtined for an embaſſy to the nation of the Houyhnhnms: in that caſe I would propoſe to you, that we ſhould make the voyage together. In the mean time I am pleaſed with a workman of your country, who, in order to furniſh the ladies with fans, which you know, Sir, are much uſed here, has made ſome, wherein all the adventures of your faithful traveller are repreſented. You may eaſily judge what a ſhare he will have in their converſation. This, indeed, will be of great prejudice to the *rain* and *fine weather*, which filled up a part of it; and as to myſelf in particular, I ſhall be deprived of the words *very cold* and *very warm*, the few expreſſions I underſtand. I reckon to ſend you ſome of thoſe fans by one of your friends. You may make a merit of them with your Iriſh ladies, if you have any occaſion for them; which I imagine you have not, at leaſt if they think like the French ladies. His lordſhip of Dawley, Mr. Pope and myſelf, are taken up here in drinking, eating, ſleeping, or doing nothing, except praying to God for your welfare. Return this ſpring to ſee us; my lord expects your coming with impatience, that he may kill the weightieſt ox, and the largeſt hog, on my farm: both ſhall be ſerved up whole on your reverence's table, for fear that my cook ſhould in any manner diſguiſe them. You will ſhine among us at leaſt as much as among your own

prebends, and we ſhall be no leſs ſolicitous to pleaſe you. I will diſpute that point with every body, being of all perſons living, Sir, your moſt humble and moſt obedient ſervant."

Lady Bolingbroke died in March, 1749-50, and lies buried in the ſame vault with her lord in Batterſea church; on the north wall of which, near the altar, a monument by Roubiliac was erected to their memory, on which are medallions with profiles, in baſſo relievo, of both of them, well executed in white marble, and the following inſcription:

" Here lies
" HENRY ST. JOHN,
" In the reign of Queen Anne
" Secretary of War, Secretary of State,
" And Viſcount Bolingbroke:
" In the days of King George the firſt and King George the ſecond,
" Something more and better.
" His attachment to Queen Anne
" Expoſed him to a long and ſevere perſecution:
" He bore it with firmneſs of mind.
" The enemy of no national party,
" The friend of no faction;
" Diſtinguiſhed (under the cloud of a proſcription,
" which had not been entirely taken off)
" By zeal to maintain the liberty,
" And to reſtore the ancient proſperity,
" of Great-Britain.
" He died the 12th of December,
" 1751, aged 73."

" In the ſame vault
" Are interred, the remains of
" Mary-Clara des Champs de Marcelly,
" Marchioneſs of Villette, and Viſcounteſs
" Bolingbroke; of a noble family;

" Bred in the court of Lewis XIVth.
" She reflected a luſtre on the former,
" by the ſuperior accompliſhments of her mind;
" She was an ornament to the latter,
" by the amiable dignity and grace of her behaviour.
" She lived
" The honour of her own ſex,
" The delight and admiration of ours:
" She died
" An object of imitation to both,
" With all the firmneſs that reaſon,
" With all the reſignation that religion,
" Can inſpire:
" Aged 74, the 18th of March,
" 1749-50."

This high eulogium was without doubt written by her huſband, Henry viſcount Bolingbroke, who ſurvived her about two years.

In ſome verſes addreſſed by Pope to lord Bolingbroke, which have never been publiſhed, and with which we have been favoured by Edmond Malone, Eſq. the lady who is the ſubject of the preſent memoir, and the place of her reſidence, are mentioned in ſuch a manner, as ſhews that the poet was not leſs delighted with her company than that of his " guide, philoſopher and friend."

——— *an me ludit amabilis*
Inſania, &c.

" What pleaſing frenzy ſteals away my ſoul!
" Through thy bleſt ſhades, Latour, I ſeem to rove:
" I ſee thy fountains fall, thy waters roll,
" And breathe ſoft zephyrs that refreſh thy grove:
" I hear whatever can delight inſpire,
" VILLETTE's ſoft voice, and St. John's ſilver lyre."



Harding del.t et sculp.t

WILLIAM POWLETT,

FIRST MARQUIS of WINCHESTER.

From an Original Picture in the Collection of Egerton Brydges Esq.r

Pub.d May 1. 1795. by E & S Harding Pall Mall

WILLIAM POWLETT,

FIRST MARQUIS OF WINCHESTER.

WILLIAM Paulet, or Powlet, firſt marquis of Wincheſter, and founder of the greatneſs of the noble houſe of BOLTON, was born about 1475, probably at Baſing, in Hampſhire, being eldeſt ſon of Sir John Paulet, by Elizabeth daughter of his couſin Sir Amias Paulet, of Hinton St. George in Somerſetſhire, which Sir John was ſon of John, whoſe father Sir John Paulet got the eſtate at Baſing, by marriage with Conſtance, 2d daughter and co-heir of Hugh Poynings, ſon and heir of Thomas lord *St. John of Baſing*, deſcended from the *Ports*, who were Saxon noblemen, and ſuffered to retain the large barony of *Baſing* at the conqueſt. William Paulet, the great great grandfather of the marquis, who was ſerjeant at law 3 Hen. V. and died 1435, having married the heireſs of Delamere of Noney caſtle, in Somerſetſhire, was 2d ſon of Sir John Paulet, anceſtor to *earl Poulet*.

The marquis therefore was very nobly deſcended; but it is not improbable that the family eſtate was a little decayed; though the ſeat at *Baſing* ſtill remained in their poſſeſſion; ſo that he found it adviſea ble to have recourſe to the court for a revival of the family ſplendor: and there are few inſtances of more uniform ſucceſs than attended him there through a very long life. In 24 Hen. VIII. (being then a knight) he was comptroller of the king's houſehold; and in 25 Hen. VIII. he was ſent with the duke of Norfolk to attend Francis I. king of France, upon his intended interview with the pope at Marſeilles.

In 29 Hen. VIII. he was made treaſurer of the king's houſehold, and the next enſuing year, by letters patent bearing date 29 March, 1538-9, advanced to the peerage, by the title of *lord St. John* of Baſing: [tho' he already had a co-claim to the ancient barony of that title by deſcent, as has been ſtated.]

In 32 Hen. VIII. he was made maſter of the wards, which office was confirmed to him 34 Hen. VIII. with the fee of £200 per ann. he being the firſt on whom it was beſtowed after the eſtabliſhment of that court, by authority of parliament; and the year following, on April 23, was elected a knight of the garter.

In 36 Hen. VIII. he accompanied the king at the taking of Boulogne, and was one of the king's executors; and one of the council to prince Edward, afterwards Edward VI. in the firſt of whoſe reign he had the cuſtody of the great ſeal (being then lord great maſter of the houſehold) till Nov. 30, that the lord Rich was made chancellor.

On Jan. 19, 1549-50, 3 Edw. VI. he was created earl of Wiltſhire; in the 4th made lord high treaſurer of England; and Oct. 12, 1551, created *marquis of Wincheſter*.

He died in his office of lord high treaſurer of England, at the age of 97, in 1572.

Sir Robert *Naunton*, in his *Fragmenta Regalia*, containing an account of the favourites of queen Elizabeth, thinking it firſt requiſite to touch on the relics of the other reign, ſays that the queen "retained entire the body of her ſiſter's council of ſtate, who were neither repugnant to her religion, nor oppoſed her doings; ſo pliable and obedient they were to change with the times and their princes. And of this there will fall in here, a relation both of recreation and of known truth.

"Paulet, marqueſs of Wincheſter, and lord treaſurer, having ſerved then four princes in as various and changeable ſeaſons, that I may well ſay, time nor any age hath yielded the like precedent. This man being noted to grow high in her favour, (as his place and experience required) was queſtioned by an intimate friend of his, how he ſtood up for thirty years together, amidſt the changes and reigns of ſo many chancellors and great perſonages; why, quoth the marqueſs, *Ortus ſum ex ſalice non ex quercu*; I was made of the plyable willow, not of the ſtubborn oak. And truly the old man hath taught them all, eſpecially William earl of Pembroke; for they two were ever of the king's religion, and over zealous profeſſors.

Of theſe it is ſaid, that being both *younger brothers** (yet of noble houſes) they ſpent what was left them, and came on truſt to the court; where upon the bare ſtock of their wits they began to traffick for themſelves, and proſpered ſo well, that they got, ſpent, and left, more than any ſubjects from the Norman conqueſt to their own times. Whereunto it hath been prettily replied, that they lived in a time of *diſſolution*."

It is ſaid by Fuller, in his Worthies, that queen Mary and queen Elizabeth, " in ſome ſort owed their crowns to his counſel: his policy being the principal defeater of duke Dudley's deſign to diſinherit them." After many more quaint remarks, chiefly founded on the preceding account of Naunton, Fuller adds, " this lord had the rare happineſs of ευθανασια, ſetting in his full ſplendor, having lived 97 years, and ſeen 103 out of his body."

He lies buried at Baſing, where is a monument yet remaining to his memory.

His firſt wife was Elizabeth daughter of Sir William Capel, by whom he had four ſons and four daughters. His ſecond wife was Winifred, daughter of Sir John Bridges, knt. lord mayor of London, (a younger branch of the family of the lords Chandos) widow of Sir Robert Sackville, by whom ſhe was mother of the firſt earl of Dorſet, the famous poet: but by the marquis ſhe had no iſſue.

He rebuilt Baſing caſtle in a magnificent ſtile, which in the time of his great great grandſon John, 5th marquis of Wincheſter, was made a garriſon for Charles I. ſtood a ſiege from Aug. 1643, to Oct. 1645, and was afterwards deſtroyed by the rebels. The heirs male of the body of this loyal marquis are within theſe few months extinguiſhed by the death of Henry, laſt duke of Bolton; and the marquiſate of Wincheſter is devolved on George Powlet, Eſq. of Anne-port, and Rotherfield, in Hampſhire, deſcended from Henry, the younger brother of the above John, (5th Marquis,) who was made a knight of the bath at the coronation of Charles I.

* This is inaccurate, as has been ſtated, the marquis being of a younger branch, but not a younger brother. *Editor.*



S. Harding Delt. W.N. Gardiner sculpt.

Publd. Novr. 1794. by E. & S. Harding, Pall Mall.

COMTE ANTOINE HAMILTON,

From an Original Picture in the Collection of Lord Beaulieu, at Dilton Park.

ANTHONY, COUNT HAMILTON.

THIS felicitous writer was ſon of Sir George Hamilton, fourth ſon of the earl of Abercorn, by Mary Butler, third ſiſter to James, firſt duke of Ormond. Antoine, *anglicé* Anthony, was born in Ireland, but paſſed the greater part of his life in France.

He was author of the ſo-much-celebrated *Memoires de Grammont*; in which, as Mr. Granger well obſerves, he, with an eaſy and exquiſite pencil, has painted the chief characters of the court of Charles the Second, as they were, with great truth, deſcribed to him by Grammont himſelf,—

"*Who caught* the manners living as they *roſe*."——

wherein he has diſplayed a happineſs as well as accuracy, which have deſervedly placed him in the firſt rank of the French writers of memoirs; and long held him up as an object of admiration to all who could read his faſcinating work in the original language: a work now happily naturalized to this country, the ſcene of its principal occurrences, by the late faithful and elegant tranſlation of it.

On the acceſſion of James the Second he obtained, though a papiſt, (or rather, perhaps, becauſe he was one), a regiment of infantry in Ireland, and was made governor of Limerick.

At the revolution he adhered to the fortune of his dethroned Sovereign, and followed him to France, where he became a lieutenant-general, and died at St. Germains, April 21, 1720, aged 74 years, deſervedly regretted by all who knew him.

Though naturally ſerious, he had at times a diſpoſition to gaiety; but, in his leſs ſevere moments, did not loſe ſight of decency and morality.

Voltaire praiſes his writings, which he ſays have all the humour without the burleſque of Scarron.

By a letter from him to Mr. Pope we learn that our author had tranſlated that poet's *Art of Criticiſm* into French; but it does not appear to have been publiſhed.

James, the elder ſon of Sir George Hamilton, was a great favourite with King Charles the Second; who made him a groom of his bed-chamber, and colonel of a regiment.

Of him his brother Anthony, to uſe the late tranſlation, thus complimentarily ſpeaks.

The elder of the Hamiltons was the man who of all the court dreſſed beſt: he was well made in his perſon, and poſſeſſed thoſe happy talents which lead to fortune, and procure ſucceſs in love: he was a moſt aſſiduous courtier, had the moſt lively wit, the moſt poliſhed manners, and the moſt punctual attention to his maſter imaginable: no perſon danced better, nor was any one a more general lover: a merit of ſome account in a court entirely devoted to love and gallantry.

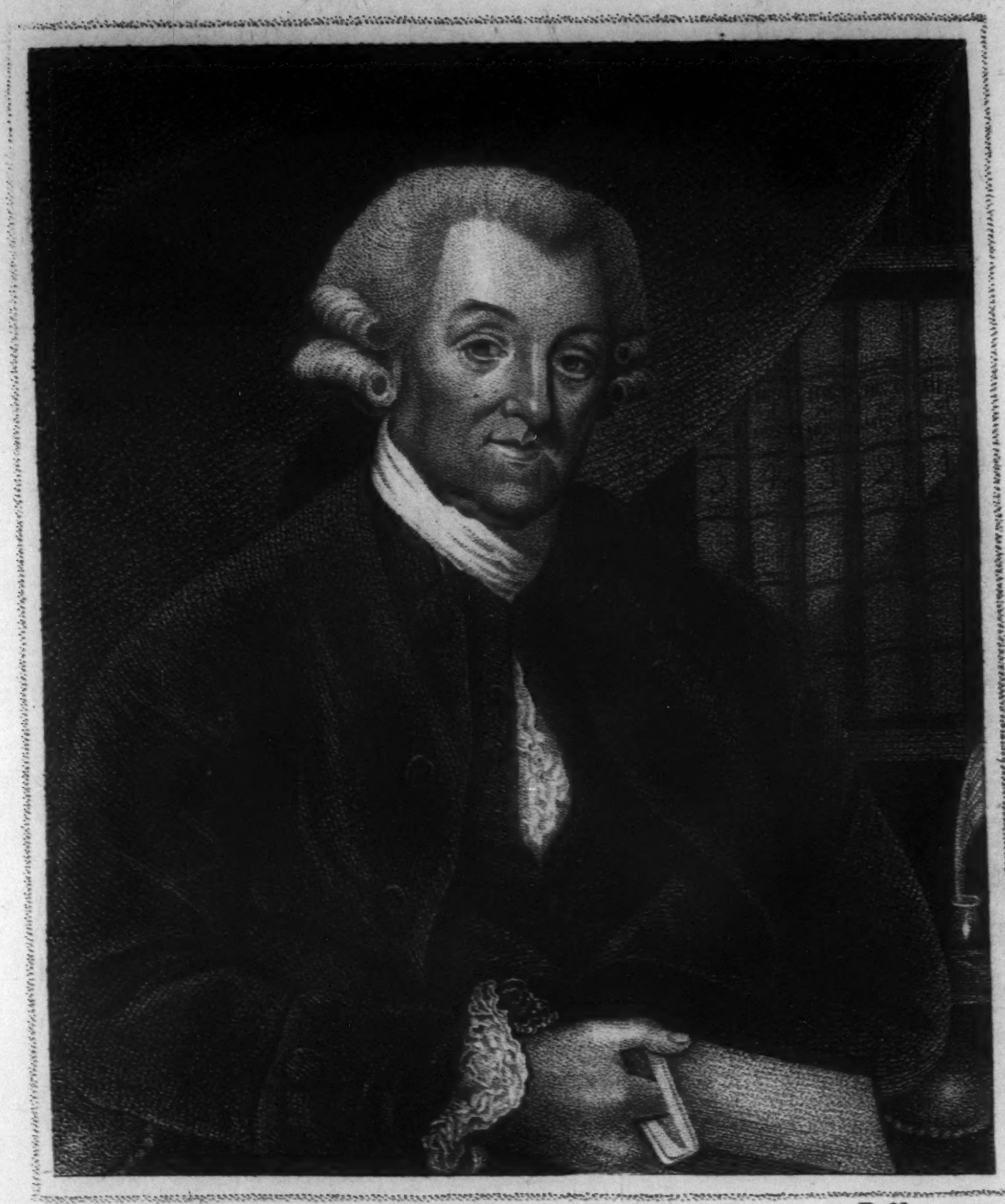
In an engagement with the Dutch he had one of his legs taken off by a cannon ball, of which wound he died June 6, 1673. He was brought home, and buried in Weſtminſter Abbey.

George, another ſon of Sir George Hamilton, was knighted, made a count in France, and mareſchal du camp in that ſervice. He married the beautiful Miſs Jennings, and died in 1667, leaving iſſue by her three daughters.

Of Philibert, Comte de Grammont, Mr. Granger ſays,—The Count de Grammont, who had ſerved as a volunteer under the prince of Condé, and Turenne, came into England about two years after the reſtoration. He was under a neceſſity of leaving France, as he had the temerity to make his addreſſes to a lady to whom Lewis XIV. was known to have a tender attachment. He poſſeſſed, in a high degree, every qualification that could render him agreeable to the Engliſh court. He was gay, gallant, and perfectly well bred; had an inexhauſtible fund of ready wit, and told a ſtory with inimitable grace and humour. Such was his vivacity, that it infuſed life wherever he came; and, what rarely happens, it was ſo inoffenſive, that every one of the company appeared to be as happy as himſelf.

He had great ſkill and ſucceſs in play, and ſeems to have been chiefly indebted to it for his ſupport. Several of the ladies engaged his attention upon his firſt coming over; but the amiable Mrs. Hamilton, whom he afterwards married, ſeems to have been the only woman who had the entire poſſeſſion of his heart.

His elegant "Memoirs," were written from his own information by count [Anthony] Hamilton (brother in law to the count de Grammont), and probably in much the ſame language in which they were related.



S Harding del.t *Publ.d Sept.r 1, 1794, by E & S Harding, Pall Mall.* *R Clamp sculp.t*

SIR JOHN HAWKINS.

From an Original Picture by I Roberts, in the Music School, Oxford.

SIR JOHN HAWKINS.

THE parentage of this reſpectable knight was humble, he being the ſon of a carpenter in the city of London; but, giving tokens of faculties above the mechanical drudgery of his father's trade, he was bred to the profeſſion of an attorney: as his mind expanded, having a taſte for muſick, and producing ſome ſmall pieces of poetry, he was taken notice of by Mr. Belcher, an eminent ſurgeon; Dr. Stanley, the celebrated compoſer; Mr. Twining, and ſeveral other lovers of muſick; with whom he lived in the greateſt intimacy.

Upon his marriage with a lady, who brought him, at different periods, nearly forty thouſand pounds, he dropped acquaintance and broke off all connexion with his former friends; for what reaſon doth not appear: poſſibly to humour the caprice of his ſpouſe, whoſe heavy purſe might preponderate againſt the lighter conſiderations of taſte and genius.*

Being perfectly qualified by his education, and original deſtination in life, he was elected chairman of the Middleſex Seſſions, September 19, 1765, which office he held for ſeveral years; and, in that capacity, publiſhed a Charge to the Grand Jury, January 8, 1770: two years after which, on preſenting an addreſs to the King, he received the honour of knighthood.

* It is not improbable that the delights of a *Craſh*, as muſicians term a private harmonick party, with the addition of *Catches* and *Glees*, might cauſe our votary to APOLLO ſometimes to ſtay from home ſo late, as to be threatened on his return with the fate of PURCELL; of whom there is a tradition that his death was occaſioned by a cold which he caught through the inclemency of the air, waiting for admittance into his own houſe. It is ſaid that he uſed to keep late hours, and that his wife gave orders to his ſervants not to let him in after midnight.

His attention to juriſprudence did not ſuppreſs his love for elegant literature, of which he gave eſtimable proof in the republication of Walton and Cotton's "*Complete Angler*;" with notes by himſelf, and cuts deſigned by Wale, and engraved by the unfortunate Ryland: this moſt pleaſing book went through four continually-improved editions during his life; the firſt in the year 1760, the latter in 1784; and it has been brought yet nearer perfection in a fifth, 1792, by his ſon, John Sidney Hawkins, the ingenious editor of "*Ignoramus*."

Sir John alſo publiſhed a Hiſtory of Muſick in five volumes, 4to. 1777; and a Life of Dr. Johnſon, 1787. He was born in 1718; and died at his houſe in the Broad Sanctuary, Weſtminſter, May 21, 1789.

*** The following memoranda, though mere minutiæ, may not be unacceptable to the curious; moſt of which, having till now been overlooked, the indulgent reader is requeſted to refer to the article "WILLIAM SHENSTONE."

To the different liſts of performers in "COMUS," in 1735, and 1738, ſhould have been added, that, to the "PROLOGUE," beginning, "*Our ſtedfaſt bard*," no ſpeaker's name is prefixed in the editions of either date; in that of 1735 we read "EPILOGUE. To be ſpoken by Mrs. *Jones*, in the Dreſs of *Euphroſyne*, with the Wand and Cup." which begins thus.

"*Some Critick, or I'm much deceiv'd will aſk,*
"*What means this wild, this allegorick Maſk?*"

In "THE SECOND EDITION," 1738 (for there is an edition of that year, not ſo denominated, which has a table of "ERRATA," at the back of the "*Dramatis Perſonæ*," not in the ſubſequent one, and to which no Epilogue is ſubjoined), Mrs. *Clive* is ſubſtituted as ſpeaker of the "EPILOGUE," inſtead of Mrs. *Jones*.

In "A Catalogue of the Scarce, Valuable, and Curious Collection of Muſic, Manuſcript and Printed, of the Reverend and Learned WILLIAM GOSTLING, One of the Minor Canons of the Cathedral Church of *Canterbury*, Lately Deceaſed;" Sold by Auction by Meſſ. Langford, May 1777; are ſpecified (Lot 59) the following Articles, with the annexed Note on them. "Lawes's Henry, Ayres and Dialogues, *with his Head*, 1653—Lawes's Henry, 274 Songs, MS. and William Lawes's Collection of Songs, MS.

N. B. *Theſe Songs of* Henry *and* William Lawes *are ſeverally in their own Hand writing: In the former are the Songs in the Maſque of* Comus, *as ſet by the Author, at the Requeſt of* Milton, *for the original Performance thereof at* Ludlow *Caſtle*."

This rare lot was bought by Sir *John Hawkins* for £2-5-0. In *Henry Lawes's* collection of MS. Songs was written by himſelf,

"*The five Songs following were compoſed for a maſk, preſented at Ludlow caſtle, before the Earl of Bridgewater, Lord Preſident of the Marches. October.* 1634."

The five Songs are,—"*From the heavens now I fly.*" (In *Milton* it is "*To the Ocean*" &c.)—"*Sweet Echo, ſweeteſt nymph.*"——"*Sabrina fair.*"—"*Back, Shepherds.*"—"*Now my taſk is ſmoothly done.*"—

It ſhould ſeem, from the order in which they are enumerated, and the variation "*From* &c." that *Milton* had originally written "*From the heavens,*" &c. as the opening of the maſk.

The ſetting of COMUS to muſic was *Arne's* firſt capital work; which was publiſhed in ſcore, with the names of *Beard*, Mrs. *Clive*, and Mrs. *Arne* (wife to the compoſer), at the head of the airs, &c. "*Sweet Eccho*" (behind the ſcenes) by the latter. The following is a copy of the title-page to it. "The Muſick in the Maſque of Comus. Written by Milton. As it was Performed at the Theatre-Royal in Drury-Lane. Compoſed by Thomas Auguſtine Arne. Opera Prima. London; Printed by William Smith, at Corelli's Head, near St. Clement's Church in the Strand; and ſold by the Author, at his Lodgings, at Mr. Weſt's, a Frame-Maker, in Duke Street, by Lincoln's-Inn-Fields; and at the Muſick-Shops in London and Weſtminſter."

In conſequence of the celebrity of *Comus*, an Italian Opera, called *Sabrina*, profeſſedly founded on Milton's *Maſque*, by Paul Rolli, F. R. S. was performed at The Theatre-Royal in the Haymarket, and publiſhed, with an Engliſh tranſlation, 1737.

It appears from the ſubjoined extracts, that *Comus* has twice been a mean of relieving the then-only-remaining veſtige of *Milton's* family.

"We cannot omit mentioning to Dalton's honour, that, during the run of this piece [*Comus*] he induſtriouſly ſought out a grand-daughter of Milton's, oppreſſed both by age and penury, and procured her a benefit from this play, the profits of which to her amounted to upwards of £120."

Biog. Dict. 1784, V. 4, P. 288.

"Whoever would be thought capable of pleaſure in reading the works of our incomparable MILTON, and not ſo deſtitute of gratitude as to refuſe to lay out a trifle in a rational and elegant entertainment for the benefit of his living remains, for the exerciſe of their own virtue, the increaſe of their reputation, and the pleaſing conſciouſneſs of doing good, ſhould appear at Drury-lane Theatre to-morrow April 5, when Comus will be performed for the benefit of Mrs. Elizabeth Foſter, grand-daughter to the author, and the only ſurviving branch of his family.

N. B. There will be a new prologue on the occaſion, written by the author of Irene, and ſpoken by Mr. Garrick; and by particular deſire, there will be added to the Maſque, a dramatic ſatire called Lethe, in which Mr. Garrick will perform."

The General Advertiſer. April 4, 1750.

The letter whence this extract was taken is ſaid to have been written by Dr. Johnſon.

See Stockdale's 14th volume of "*The Works of Samuel Johnſon, L.L.D.*" 1788, P. 124.

END OF VOL. I.

CMF
MVSEVM
BRITANNICVM

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